E/2000/99

United Nations

Resolutions and Decisions of the Economic and Social Council

Organizational session for 2000
New York, 27 January and 1 and 4 February 2000

Resumed organizational session for 2000
New York, 28 February, 9 March, 3, 10 and 12 May and 16 June 2000

Substantive session of 2000
New York, 5–28 July 2000

Resumed substantive session of 2000
New York, 18 and 30 October and 22 November 2000

Economic and Social Council
Official Records, 2000
Supplement No. 1

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NOTE

The resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council are identified as follows:

Resolutions

Until 1977 (up to and including the resumed sixty-third session), the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council were numbered consecutively and were identified by an arabic numeral followed by an indication of the session in parentheses (for example: resolution 1733 (LIV), resolution 1915 (ORG-75), resolution 2046 (S-III), adopted at the fifty-fourth session, the organizational session for 1975 and the third special session, respectively). When several resolutions were adopted under the same number, each of them was identified by a capital letter (for example: resolution 1926 B (LVIII), resolutions 1954 A to D (LIX)). The last resolution so numbered is resolution 2130 (LXIII), of 14 December 1977.

Since 1978, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of Council documents, the resolutions have been numbered on a yearly basis and identified by two arabic numerals separated by an oblique stroke, the first numeral indicating the year, the second the number of the resolution in the annual series (for example: resolution 1990/47).

Decisions

Until 1973 (up to and including the resumed fifty-fifth session), the decisions of the Council were not numbered. From 1974 to 1977 (up to and including the resumed sixty-third session), the decisions were numbered consecutively and were identified by an arabic numeral followed by an indication of the session in parentheses (for example: decision 64 (ORG-75), decision 78 (LVIII), adopted at the organizational session for 1975 and the fifty-eighth session, respectively). The last decision so numbered is decision 293 (LXIII), of 2 December 1977.

Since 1978, as part of the new system adopted for symbols of Council documents, the decisions have been numbered on a yearly basis and identified by two arabic numerals separated by an oblique stroke, the first numeral indicating the year, the second the number of the decision in the annual series (for example: decision 1990/224).

In 2000, the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Council are being published in *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 1.*

E/2000/99

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Contents

Page

Agenda of the organizational session for 2000 1

Agenda of the substantive session of 2000 3

Resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council 5

Resolutions:

Resumed organizational session for 2000 (resolutions 2000/1–2000/3) 15

Substantive session of 2000 (resolutions 2000/4–2000/34) 27

Resumed substantive session of 2000 (resolution 2000/35) 64

Decisions:

Organizational session for 2000 (decisions 2000/201 A and B and 2000/202–2000/210) 67

Resumed organizational session for 2000 (decisions 2000/201 C and D and 2000/211–2000/222) 77

Substantive session of 2000 (decisions 2000/201 E, 2000/223, 2000/224 A and B and 2000/225–2000/302) 84

Resumed substantive session of 2000 (decisions 2000/201 F and 2000/303–2000/311) 106

Agenda of the organizational session for 2000

Adopted by the Council at its 1st plenary meeting, on 27 January 2000

1. Election of the Bureau.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Basic programme of work of the Council.
4. Elections, nominations and confirmations.

Agenda of the substantive session of 2000

Adopted by the Council at its 11th plenary meeting, on 5 July 2000

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

High-level segment

2. Development and international cooperation in the twenty-first century: the role of information technology in the context of a knowledge-based global economy.

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment

3. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation:

   (*a*) Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council:

      (i) Resources and funding of the operational activities for development;

      (ii) Simplification and harmonization of programming, operational and administrative procedures;

      (iii) Progress report on the implementation of the triennial comprehensive policy review;

   (*b*) Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme.

Coordination segment

4. Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following themes:

   (*a*) Assessment of the progress made within the United Nations system, through the conference reviews, in the promotion of an integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields;

   (*b*) Coordinated implementation by the United Nations system of the Habitat Agenda.

Humanitarian affairs segment

5. Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance.

General segment

6. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits.

7. Coordination, programme and other questions:

   (*a*) Reports of coordination bodies;

   (*b*) Proposed medium-term plan for the period 2002–2005;

   (*c*) Long-term programme of support for Haiti;

   (*d*) Tobacco or health;

   (*e*) International cooperation in the field of informatics.

8. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B.

9 Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.

10. Regional cooperation.

11. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan.

12. Non-governmental organizations.

13. Economic and environmental questions:

    (*a*) Sustainable development;

    (*b*) Public administration and finance;

    (*c*) Water supply and sanitation;

    (*d*) Cartography;

    (*e*) Population and development;

    (*f*) Statistics;

    (*g*) International cooperation in tax matters;

    (*h*) Functioning of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, including its role in coordinating science and technology for development.

14. Social and human rights questions:

    (*a*) Advancement of women;

    (*b*) Social development;

    (*c*) Crime prevention and criminal justice;

    (*d*) Narcotic drugs;

    (*e*) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

    (*f*) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

    (*g*) Human rights.

Resolutions and Decisions of the Economic and Social Council

Contents

RESOLUTIONS

Resolution number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
	Resumed organizational session for 2000			
2000/1	Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing (E/2000/L.4)	2	3 May 2000	15
2000/2	Question of draft optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (E/2000/42/Add.1)	2	10 May 2000	16
2000/3	Procedure for dealing with communications concerning human rights (E/2000/L.5)	2	16 June 2000	24
	Substantive session of 2000			
2000/4	Amendment of the terms of reference of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific: inclusion of Georgia in the geographical scope of the Commission and its admission as a member of the Commission (E/2000/10/Add.3)	10	25 July 2000	27
2000/5	Decade of Greater Mekong Subregion Development Cooperation, 2000–2009 (E/2000/10/Add.3)	10	25 July 2000	27
2000/6	Regional cooperation on space applications for sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific (E/2000/10/Add.3)	10	25 July 2000	28
2000/7	Establishment of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (E/2000/10/Add.3)	10	25 July 2000	29
2000/8	Place and date of the twenty-ninth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (E/2000/10/Add.3)	10	25 July 2000	32
2000/9	Situation of women and girls in Afghanistan (E/2000/27)	14 (*a*)	27 July 2000	32
2000/10	Further promotion of equalization of opportunities by, for and with persons with disabilities (E/2000/26 and Corr.1)	14 (*b*)	27 July 2000	34
2000/11	Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century (E/2000/30 and E/2000/SR.43)	14 (*c*)	27 July 2000	35
2000/12	Follow-up to the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (E/2000/30)	14 (*c*)	27 July 2000	39
2000/13	An effective international legal instrument against corruption (E/2000/30)	14 (*c*)	27 July 2000	39
2000/14	Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters (E/2000/30)	14 (*c*)	27 July 2000	41
2000/15	Implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (E/2000/30)	14 (*c*)	27 July 2000	43

Resolution number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
2000/16	Inclusion of international drug control as a topic for the Millennium Assembly of the United Nations and the Millennium Summit of the United Nations (E/2000/28)	14 (*d*)	27 July 2000	44
2000/17	Promotion of the design of national and regional prevention programmes through an interdisciplinary approach (E/2000/28)	14 (*d*)	27 July 2000	44
2000/18	Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs (E/2000/28)	14 (*d*)	27 July 2000	45
2000/19	Funding operational activities for development of the United Nations system (E/2000/L.14)	3 (*a*)	28 July 2000	46
2000/20	Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 53/192 on the triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (E/2000/L.15)	3 (*a*) (iii)	28 July 2000	47
2000/21	Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (*g*)	28 July 2000	49
2000/22	Establishment of a Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (*g*)	28 July 2000	49
2000/23	Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women (E/2000/27)	14 (*a*)	28 July 2000	51
2000/24	Revitalization and strengthening of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (E/2000/L.23)	14 (*a*)	28 July 2000	51
2000/25	International Year of Volunteers (E/2000/L.12)	14 (*b*)	28 July 2000	53
2000/26	The role of employment and work in poverty eradication: empowerment and advancement of women (E/2000/L.25)	6	28 July 2000	54
2000/27	Basic indicators for the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits at all levels (E/2000/L.30)	6	28 July 2000	55
2000/28	The need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States (E/2000/L.20)	7 (*e*)	28 July 2000	56
2000/29	Information and communications technologies task force (E/2000/L.27)	7 (*e*)	28 July 2000	57
2000/30	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (E/2000/L.17)	9	28 July 2000	58
2000/31	Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (E/2000/L.16)	11	28 July 2000	60
2000/32	Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (E/2000/L.26)	13	28 July 2000	61
2000/33	International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon (E/2000/L.28)	13 (*a*)	28 July 2000	62
2000/34	Report of the Committee for Development Policy (E/2000/L.29 and E/2000/SR.45)	13 (*a*)	28 July 2000	62

Resolution number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
	Resumed substantive session of 2000			
2000/35	Report on the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (E/2000/29, E/2000/L.32 and E/2000/SR.46)	13 (*a*)	18 October 2000	64

DECISIONS

Decision number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
	Organizational session for 2000			
2000/201	Elections to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council, nominations, appointments and confirmation of representatives on functional commissions			
	Decision A (E/2000/SR.1)	4	27 January 2000	67
	Decision B (E/2000/L.1 and E/2000/SR.3)	4	4 February 2000	67
2000/202	Provisional agenda for the substantive session of 2000 of the Economic and Social Council (E/2000/L.1)	2 and 3	4 February 2000	67
2000/203	Basic programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for 2001 (E/2000/L.1)	2 and 3	4 February 2000	72
2000/204	Working arrangements for the substantive session of 2000 of the Economic and Social Council (E/2000/L.1 and E/2000/SR.3)	2 and 3	4 February 2000	75
2000/205	Date of the high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with representatives of the Bretton Woods institutions (E/2000/L.1)	2 and 3	4 February 2000	75
2000/206	Theme of the humanitarian affairs segment of the substantive session of 2000 of the Economic and Social Council (E/2000/L.1 and E/2000/SR.3)	2 and 3	4 February 2000	75
2000/207	Theme for the agenda item on regional cooperation of the substantive session of 2000 of the Economic and Social Council (E/2000/L.1)	2 and 3	4 February 2000	75
2000/208	Implementation of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 29 April 1999 on the difference relating to immunity from legal process of a Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights (E/1999/124)	2 and 3	4 February 2000	75
2000/209	Venue of the Fifteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific (E/2000/SR.3)	2 and 3	4 February 2000	76
2000/210	Amendment of the terms of reference of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (E/2000/SR.3)	2	4 February 2000	76

Decision number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
	Resumed organizational session for 2000			
2000/201	Elections to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council, nominations, appointments and confirmation of representatives on functional commissions			
	Decision C (E/2000/SR.7)	4	3 May 2000	77
	Decision D (E/2000/SR.8)	4	10 May 2000	79
2000/211	Resumed thirty-eighth session of the Commission for Social Development (E/2000/L.3)	2	28 February 2000	79
2000/212	Devastation caused by the floods in Mozambique (E/2000/SR.5)	2	9 March 2000	79
2000/213	Participation of intergovernmental organizations in the work of the Economic and Social Council (E/2000/SR.7)	2	3 May 2000	80
2000/214	Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations (E/1999/109/Add.2 (Part I) and Corr.1)	2	3 May 2000	80
2000/215	Expansion of the participation of non-governmental organizations on the Roster for the purposes of the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development (E/1999/109/Add.2 (Part I) and Corr.1)	2	3 May 2000	81
2000/216	Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed 1999 session and provisional agenda for the 2000 session of the Committee (E/1999/109/Add.2 (Part I) and Corr.1)	2	3 May 2000	81
2000/217	Working arrangements for the substantive session of 2000 of the Economic and Social Council (E/2000/SR.7)	2	3 May 2000	82
2000/218	Question of the realization in all countries of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems which the developing countries face in their efforts to achieve these human rights (E/2000/L.5)	2	16 June 2000	82
2000/219	The right to food (E/2000/L.5)	2	16 June 2000	82
2000/220	Human rights defenders (E/2000/L.5)	2	16 June 2000	82
2000/221	Effects of structural adjustment policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights (E/2000/L.5)	2	16 June 2000	83
2000/222	Reports of the regional meetings of the regional commissions on the theme of the high-level segment of the Council (E/2000/SR.10)	2	16 June 2000	83

Decision number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
	Substantive session of 2000			
2000/201	Elections to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council, nominations, appointments and confirmation of representatives on functional commissions			
	Decision E (E/2000/SR.45)	1	28 July 2000	84
2000/223	Adoption of the agenda of the substantive session of 2000 and other organizational matters (E/2000/SR.11 and 15)	1	5 and 7 July 2000	84
2000/224	Resumed 2000 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations			
	Decision A (E/2000/SR.33)	1	20 July 2000	84
	Decision B (E/2000/SR.39)	1	25 July 2000	84
2000/225	Suspension of rule 22 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council (E/2000/SR.34)	1	21 July 2000	84
2000/226	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of regional cooperation (E/2000/SR.39)	10	25 July 2000	84
2000/227	Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its eighth session and provisional agenda for the ninth session of the Commission (E/2000/29)	13 (*a*)	26 July 2000	85
2000/228	Report of the Statistical Commission on its thirty-first session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-second session of the Commission (E/2000/24 and E/2000/SR.41)	13 (*f*)	26 July 2000	85
2000/229	Fifteenth and Sixteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conferences for Asia and the Pacific (E/2000/48)	13 (*d*)	26 July 2000	86
2000/230	Twentieth and twenty-first sessions of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (E/2000/49)	13 (*d*)	26 July 2000	86
2000/231	Recommendations made by the Group of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance at its fifteenth meeting (E/2000/66)	13 (*b*)	27 July 2000	86
2000/232	Recommendations made by the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters at its ninth meeting (E/1999/84 and Corr.1)	13 (*g*)	27 July 2000	87
2000/233	Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirty-third session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-fourth session of the Commission (E/2000/25)	13 (*e*)	27 July 2000	88
2000/234	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the coordination segment (E/2000/SR.43)	4	27 July 2000	88
2000/235	Long-term programme of support for Haiti (E/2000/L.18)	7 (*c*)	27 July 2000	88

Decision number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
2000/236	Tobacco or health (E/2000/L.19)	7 (*d*)	27 July 2000	89
2000/237	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its forty-fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fifth session of the Commission (E/2000/27)	14 (*a*)	27 July 2000	89
2000/238	Report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-eighth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-ninth session of the Commission (E/2000/26 and Corr.1)	14 (*b*)	27 July 2000	89
2000/239	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its ninth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the tenth session of the Commission (E/2000/30)	14 (*c*)	27 July 2000	90
2000/240	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-third session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fourth session of the Commission (E/2000/28)	14 (*d*)	27 July 2000	92
2000/241	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board (E/2000/28)	14 (*d*)	27 July 2000	93
2000/242	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation (E/2000/SR.44)	3	28 July 2000	93
2000/243	Activities of the humanitarian affairs segment (E/2000/SR.44)	5	28 July 2000	94
2000/244	Strengthening of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (*g*)	28 July 2000	94
2000/245	The use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (*g*)	28 July 2000	94
2000/246	The right to development (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (*g*)	28 July 2000	94
2000/247	Human rights and extreme poverty (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (*g*)	28 July 2000	94
2000/248	Situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (*g*)	28 July 2000	95
2000/249	Human rights situation in southern Lebanon and western Bekaa (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (*g*)	28 July 2000	95
2000/250	Situation of human rights in Iraq (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (*g*)	28 July 2000	95
2000/251	Situation of human rights in Afghanistan (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (*g*)	28 July 2000	95
2000/252	Situation of human rights in Equatorial Guinea and assistance in the field of human rights (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (*g*)	28 July 2000	96
2000/253	Situation of human rights in Burundi (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (*g*)	28 July 2000	96
2000/254	Situation of human rights in Rwanda (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (*g*)	28 July 2000	96
2000/255	Situation of human rights in Myanmar (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (*g*)	28 July 2000	96

Decision number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
2000/256	Situation of human rights in Sierra Leone (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (g)	28 July 2000	96
2000/257	Situation of human rights in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (g)	28 July 2000	97
2000/258	Situation of human rights in the Sudan (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (g)	28 July 2000	97
2000/259	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (g)	28 July 2000	97
2000/260	Human rights and terrorism (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (g)	28 July 2000	97
2000/261	Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (g)	28 July 2000	97
2000/262	Draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (g)	28 July 2000	97
2000/263	Question of arbitrary detention (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (g)	28 July 2000	98
2000/264	Independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (g)	28 July 2000	98
2000/265	Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (g)	28 July 2000	98
2000/266	Elimination of violence against women (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (g)	28 July 2000	98
2000/267	Integrating the human rights of women throughout the United Nations system (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (g)	28 July 2000	98
2000/268	Human rights of persons with disabilities (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (g)	28 July 2000	98
2000/269	Rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (g)	28 July 2000	98
2000/270	Internally displaced persons (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (g)	28 July 2000	99
2000/271	Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (g)	28 July 2000	99
2000/272	Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate a draft declaration in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 49/214 (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (g)	28 July 2000	99
2000/273	Situation in the Republic of Chechnya of the Russian Federation (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (g)	28 July 2000	99
2000/274	Abduction of children from northern Uganda (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (g)	28 July 2000	99
2000/275	Towards a culture of peace (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (g)	28 July 2000	99

Decision number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
2000/276	National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (*g*)	28 July 2000	99
2000/277	Situation of human rights in Haiti (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (*g*)	28 July 2000	100
2000/278	Situation of human rights in Cambodia (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (*g*)	28 July 2000	100
2000/279	Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (*g*)	28 July 2000	100
2000/280	Rights of the child (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (*g*)	28 July 2000	100
2000/281	Human rights and thematic procedures (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (*g*)	28 July 2000	101
2000/282	Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (*g*)	28 July 2000	101
2000/283	The rights of non-citizens (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (*g*)	28 July 2000	101
2000/284	Enhancing the effectiveness of the mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (*g*)	28 July 2000	101
2000/285	Dates of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (*g*)	28 July 2000	102
2000/286	Organization of the work of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Human Rights (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (*g*)	28 July 2000	102
2000/287	Question of resources for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/2000/23 and Corr.1)	14 (*g*)	28 July 2000	102
2000/288	Proclamation of 18 December as International Migrants Day (E/2000/L.24)	14 (*g*)	28 July 2000	102
2000/289	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with social and human rights questions (E/2000/SR.45)	14	28 July 2000	102
2000/290	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits (E/2000/SR.45)	6	28 July 2000	103
2000/291	Annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 1999 (E/2000/L.31)	7 (*a*)	28 July 2000	103
2000/292	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with coordination, programme and other questions (E/2000/SR.45)	7	28 July 2000	103
2000/293	Note by the Secretary-General on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (E/2000/SR.45)	11	28 July 2000	103

Decision number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
2000/294	Request for a resumed substantive session of 2000 of the Economic and Social Council to finalize consideration of agenda item 12 (E/2000/L.21 and E/2000/SR.45)	12	28 July 2000	103
2000/295	Resumed 2000 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to consider the response of the Transnational Radical Party (E/2000/88 (Part I)/Add.1 and E/2000/SR.45)	12	28 July 2000	104
2000/296	United Nations Forum on Forests (E/2000/SR.45)	13 (*a*)	28 July 2000	104
2000/297	Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Group of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance at its fifteenth meeting (E/2000/SR.45)	13 (*b*)	28 July 2000	104
2000/298	Document considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of water supply and sanitation (E/2000/SR.45)	13 (*c*)	28 July 2000	104
2000/299	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of cartography (E/2000/SR.45)	13 (*d*)	28 July 2000	104
2000/300	Report of the Secretary-General on the ninth meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/1999/84 and Corr.1 and E/2000/SR.45)	13 (*g*)	28 July 2000	104
2000/301	Report of the Secretary-General on proposals for strengthening the coordination of mechanisms on the Commission on Science and Technology for Development within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (E/2000/SR.45)	13 (*h*)	28 July 2000	104
2000/302	Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (E/2000/L.11)	1	28 July 2000	105
	Resumed substantive session of 2000			
2000/201	Elections to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council, nominations, appointments and confirmation of representatives on functional commissions			
	Decision F (E/2000/SR.46)	1	18 October 2000	106
2000/303	Themes for the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council (E/2000/L.34)	1	18 October 2000	106
2000/304	Dates for the fifth session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (E/2000/SR.46)	1	18 October 2000	106
2000/305	Dates for the thirty-fourth session of the Commission on Population and Development (E/2000/SR.46)	1	18 October 2000	106
2000/306	Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations (E/2000/88 (Part I))	12	18 October 2000	106

Decision number	*Title*	*Agenda item*	*Date of adoption*	*Page*
2000/307	Suspension of consultative status of the International Council of the Associations for Peace in the Continents (E/2000/L.35 and E/2000/SR.46)	12	18 October 2000	107
2000/308	Resumed 2000 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (E/2000/88 (Part I) and E/2000/SR.46)	12	18 October 2000	107
2000/309	Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2000 session and provisional agenda for the 2001 session of the Committee (E/2000/88 (Part I))	12	18 October 2000	107
2000/310	Participation of non-governmental organizations in the forty-fifth session of the Commission on the Status of Women and the thirty-ninth session of the Commission for Social Development (E/2000/L.37 and E/2000/SR.46)	12	18 October 2000	108
2000/311	Grave and massive violations of the human rights of the Palestinian people by Israel (E/2000/112)	14 (g)	22 November 2000	108

RESOLUTIONS

RESUMED ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 2000

2000/1. Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons: Second World Assembly on Ageing

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* the World Assembly on Ageing, held at Vienna in 1982, which adopted the International Plan of Action on Ageing,[1]

"*Reaffirming* the importance of the United Nations Principles for Older Persons, as adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/91 of 16 December 1991,

"*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 54/24 of 10 November 1999 and previous resolutions on ageing and the International Year of Older Persons,

"*Acknowledging* the initiatives undertaken and the momentum generated, at all levels, towards addressing the challenge of ageing and the concerns and contributions of ageing and older persons by the celebration of the International Year of Older Persons, and convinced of the necessity of ensuring an action-oriented follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons with a view to sustaining that momentum,

"*Recalling* resolution 37/2 adopted by the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-seventh session,[2]

"*Bearing in mind* that, under its resolution 54/24, the General Assembly has entrusted the Commission for Social Development with the revision of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and the elaboration of a long-term strategy on ageing,

"*Recalling* the offer made at the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly by the Government of Spain to host a second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002,

"1. *Decides* to convene the Second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the first World Assembly on Ageing, held at Vienna in 1982, to be devoted to the overall review of the outcome of the first World Assembly, as well as to the adoption of a revised plan of action and a long-term strategy on ageing, encompassing its periodic reviews, in the context of a society for all ages;

"2. *Stresses* that, in fulfilling these objectives, the Second World Assembly should give particular attention, inter alia, to:

"(*a*) Action-oriented measures to be taken by societies in a comprehensive response to the current ageing processes, on the basis of the best practices and lessons learned during the International Year of Older Persons, and bearing in mind the social, cultural and economic realities of each society;

"(*b*) Linkages between ageing and development, with particular attention to the needs and perspectives of developing countries;

"(*c*) Measures to mainstream ageing within the context of current global development agendas;

"(*d*) Appropriate forms of public and private partnership, including with non-governmental organizations, at all levels, for building societies for all ages;

"(*e*) Measures to strengthen the solidarity between generations, keeping in mind the needs of both older and younger generations;

"3. *Accepts* the offer of the Government of Spain to host the Second World Assembly, and decides that the Second World Assembly shall be held in Spain in April 2002;

"4. *Invites* all States Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies and observers, as well as other intergovernmental organizations, in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly, to participate at a high level in the Second World Assembly;

"5. *Invites* non-governmental organizations in the field of ageing, as well as research institutions and representatives of the private sector, to participate in and contribute to the Second World Assembly and its preparatory process, including organizing meetings and studies related to the themes of the Second World Assembly;

"6. *Decides* that the Commission for Social Development shall serve as the preparatory committee for the Second World Assembly and, as such, shall be open to

[1] See *Report of the World Assembly on Ageing, Vienna, 26 July–6 August 1982* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.16), chap. VI, sect. A.

[2] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 6* (E/1999/26), chap. I, sect. D, para. 4.

the participation of all States Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies and observers, in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consult Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to elicit their views on progress in and obstacles to the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing,[1] as well as on priority issues to be addressed in a revised plan of action and a long-term strategy on ageing;

"8. *Invites* the Secretary-General to establish a technical committee, funded through voluntary contributions, to assist him in the formulation of proposals to be submitted during the preparatory process to the Commission for Social Development;

"9. *Stresses* that the technical committee should ensure, in its composition, an adequate geographical balance among its members, who will serve in a personal capacity, and the integration of multidisciplinary backgrounds, including perspectives from the research institutions, non-governmental organizations in the field of ageing, the private sector and older persons themselves;

"10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to encourage the active participation of the United Nations programmes and funds and the specialized agencies and related organizations in the preparations for the Second World Assembly, inter alia, within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Coordination and its subsidiary machinery;

"11. *Invites* all relevant organs of the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, funds and programmes, the specialized agencies and the Bretton Woods institutions, to participate in the Second World Assembly and its preparatory process;

"12. *Encourages* Member States and other actors to support the preparatory activities by the Secretariat so as to ensure the quality of the outcome of the Second World Assembly and to provide voluntary contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing in support of preparatory activities of the Second World Assembly, including the participation of least developed countries;

"13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item devoted to social development."

7th plenary meeting
3 May 2000

2000/2. Question of draft optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/59 of 26 April 2000,[3] including the annexes thereto, in which the Commission approved the texts of the two draft optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child[4] on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Commission on Human Rights for finalizing the two draft optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child[4] on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;

2. *Approves* the two draft optional protocols set out below;

3. *Recommends* that the two optional protocols, after adoption by the General Assembly, be open for early signature and ratification or accession at the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", to be convened from 5 to 9 June 2000 in New York, and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters, including at the special session of the General Assembly entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", to be convened from 26 to 30 June 2000 in Geneva, and at the Millennium Summit of the United Nations, to be convened from 6 to 8 September 2000, in New York;

4. *Recommends* to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly,*

"*Recalling* all its previous resolutions on the rights of the child, and in particular its resolution 54/149 of 17 December 1999, in which it strongly supported the work of the open-ended inter-sessional working groups and urged them to finalize their work before the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[4]

"*Expressing its appreciation* to the Commission on Human Rights for having finalized the texts of the two draft optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict

[3] Ibid., *2000, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/2000/23 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[4] General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex.

and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,

"*Conscious* of the tenth anniversaries, in the year 2000, of the World Summit for Children and the entry into force of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and of the symbolic and practical importance of the adoption of the two optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child before the special session of the General Assembly for the follow-up to the World Summit for Children, to be convened in 2001,

"*Adhering* to the principle that the best interests of the child are to be a primary consideration in all actions concerning children,

"*Reaffirming its commitment* to strive for the promotion and protection of the rights of the child in all avenues of life,

"*Recognizing* that the adoption and implementation of the two optional protocols will make a substantial contribution to the promotion and protection of the rights of the child,

"1. *Adopts and opens for signature, ratification and accession* the two optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child[4] on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the texts of which are annexed to the present resolution;

"2. *Invites* all States which have signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Rights of the Child to sign and ratify or accede to the annexed optional protocols as soon as possible in order to facilitate their early entry into force;

"3. *Decides* that the two optional protocols will be opened for signature at the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", to be convened from 5 to 9 June 2000 in New York, and thereafter at United Nations Headquarters, at the special session of the General Assembly entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", to be convened from 26 to 30 June 2000 in Geneva, and at the Millennium Summit of the United Nations, to be convened from 6 to 8 September 2000 in New York;

"4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include information on the status of the two optional protocols in his report to the General Assembly on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

"**Annex I**

"Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict

"*The States Parties to the present Protocol*,

"*Encouraged* by the overwhelming support for the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[4] demonstrating the widespread commitment that exists to strive for the promotion and protection of the rights of the child,

"*Reaffirming* that the rights of children require special protection, and calling for continuous improvement of the situation of children without distinction, as well as for their development and education in conditions of peace and security,

"*Disturbed* by the harmful and widespread impact of armed conflict on children and the long-term consequences this has for durable peace, security and development,

"*Condemning* the targeting of children in situations of armed conflict and direct attacks on objects protected under international law, including places generally having a significant presence of children, such as schools and hospitals,

"*Noting* the adoption of the Statute of the International Criminal Court[5] and, in particular, its inclusion as a war crime of conscripting or enlisting children under the age of 15 years or using them to participate actively in hostilities as a war crime in both international and non-international armed conflicts,

"*Considering*, therefore, that to strengthen further the implementation of rights recognized in the Convention on the Rights of the Child there is a need to increase the protection of children from involvement in armed conflict,

"*Noting* that article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child specifies that, for the purposes of that Convention, a child means every human being below the age of 18 years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier,

"*Convinced* that an optional protocol to the Convention raising the age of possible recruitment of persons into armed forces and their participation in hostilities will contribute effectively to the implementation of the principle that the best interests of the child are to be a primary consideration in all actions concerning children,

"*Noting* that the twenty-sixth international Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in December 1995

[5] A/CONF.183/9.

recommended, inter alia, that parties to conflict take every feasible step to ensure that children under the age of 18 years do not take part in hostilities,

"*Welcoming* the unanimous adoption, in June 1999, of International Labour Organization Convention No. 182 on the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, which prohibits, inter alia, forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict,

"*Condemning with the gravest concern* the recruitment, training and use within and across national borders of children in hostilities by armed groups distinct from the armed forces of a State, and recognizing the responsibility of those who recruit, train and use children in this regard,

"*Recalling* the obligation of each party to an armed conflict to abide by the provisions of international humanitarian law,

"*Stressing* that this Protocol is without prejudice to the purposes and principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations, including Article 51, and relevant norms of humanitarian law,

"*Bearing in mind* that conditions of peace and security based on full respect of the purposes and principles contained in the Charter and observance of applicable human rights instruments are indispensable for the full protection of children, in particular during armed conflicts and foreign occupation,

"*Recognizing* the special needs of those children who are particularly vulnerable to recruitment or use in hostilities contrary to this Protocol owing to their economic or social status or gender,

"*Mindful* of the necessity of taking into consideration the economic, social and political root causes of the involvement of children in armed conflicts,

"*Convinced* of the need to strengthen international cooperation in the implementation of this Protocol, as well as the physical and psychosocial rehabilitation and social reintegration of children who are victims of armed conflict,

"*Encouraging* the participation of the community and, in particular, children and child victims in the dissemination of information and educational programmes concerning the implementation of the Protocol,

"*Have agreed* as follows:

"*Article 1*

"States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure that members of their armed forces who have not attained the age of 18 years do not take a direct part in hostilities.

"*Article 2*

"States Parties shall ensure that persons who have not attained the age of 18 years are not compulsorily recruited into their armed forces.

"*Article 3*

"1. States Parties shall raise the minimum age for the voluntary recruitment of persons into their national armed forces from that set out in article 38, paragraph 3, of the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[4] taking account of the principles contained in that article and recognizing that under the Convention persons under 18 are entitled to special protection.

"2. Each State Party shall deposit a binding declaration upon ratification of or accession to this Protocol which sets forth the minimum age at which it will permit voluntary recruitment into its national armed forces and a description of the safeguards that it has adopted to ensure that such recruitment is not forced or coerced.

"3. States Parties which permit voluntary recruitment into their national armed forces under the age of 18 shall maintain safeguards to ensure, as a minimum, that:

"(*a*) Such recruitment is genuinely voluntary;

"(*b*) Such recruitment is done with the informed consent of the person's parents or legal guardians;

"(*c*) Such persons are fully informed of the duties involved in such military service;

"(*d*) Such persons provide reliable proof of age prior to acceptance into national military service.

"4. Each State Party may strengthen its declaration at any time by notification to that effect addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall inform all States Parties. Such notification shall take effect on the date on which it is received by the Secretary-General.

"5. The requirement to raise the age in paragraph 1 of the present article does not apply to schools operated by or under the control of the armed forces of the States Parties, in keeping with articles 28 and 29 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

"*Article 4*

"1. Armed groups that are distinct from the armed forces of a State, should not, under any circumstances, recruit or use in hostilities persons under the age of 18 years.

"2. States Parties shall take all feasible measures to prevent such recruitment and use, including the adoption of legal measures necessary to prohibit and criminalize such practices.

"3. The application of the present article under this Protocol shall not affect the legal status of any party to an armed conflict.

"*Article 5*

"Nothing in the present Protocol shall be construed as precluding provisions in the law of a State Party or in international instruments and international humanitarian law which are more conducive to the realization of the rights of the child.

"*Article 6*

"1. Each State Party shall take all necessary legal, administrative and other measures to ensure the effective implementation and enforcement of the provisions of this Protocol within its jurisdiction.

"2. States Parties undertake to make the principles and provisions of the present Protocol widely known and promoted by appropriate means, to adults and children alike.

"3. States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure that persons within their jurisdiction recruited or used in hostilities contrary to this Protocol are demobilized or otherwise released from service. States Parties shall, when necessary, accord to these persons all appropriate assistance for their physical and psychological recovery and their social reintegration.

"*Article 7*

"1. States Parties shall cooperate in the implementation of the present Protocol, including in the prevention of any activity contrary to the Protocol and in the rehabilitation and social reintegration of persons who are victims of acts contrary to this Protocol, including through technical cooperation and financial assistance. Such assistance and cooperation will be undertaken in consultation among concerned States Parties and relevant international organizations.

"2. States Parties in a position to do so shall provide such assistance through existing multilateral, bilateral or other programmes, or, inter alia, through a voluntary fund established in accordance with the rules of the General Assembly.

"*Article 8*

"1. Each State Party shall submit, within two years following the entry into force of the Protocol for that State Party, a report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child providing comprehensive information on the measures it has taken to implement the provisions of the Protocol, including the measures taken to implement the provisions on participation and recruitment.

"2. Following the submission of the comprehensive report, each State Party shall include in the reports it submits to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, in accordance with article 44 of the Convention, any further information with respect to the implementation of the Protocol. Other States Parties to the Protocol shall submit a report every five years.

"3. The Committee on the Rights of the Child may request from States Parties further information relevant to the implementation of this Protocol.

"*Article 9*

"1. The present Protocol is open for signature by any State which is a party to the Convention or has signed it.

"2. The present Protocol is subject to ratification and is open to accession by any State. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

"3. The Secretary-General, in his capacity as depositary of the Convention and the Protocol, shall inform all States Parties to the Convention and all States which have signed the Convention of each instrument of declaration pursuant to article 3, ratification or accession to the Protocol.

"*Article 10*

"1. The present Protocol shall enter into force three months after the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession.

"2. For each State ratifying the present Protocol, or acceding to it after its entry into force, the present Protocol shall enter into force one month after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or accession.

"*Article 11*

"1. Any State Party may denounce the present Protocol at any time by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall thereafter inform the other States Parties to the Convention and all States which have signed the Convention. The denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General. If, however, on the expiry of that year the denouncing State Party is engaged in armed conflict, the denunciation shall not take effect before the end of the armed conflict.

"2. Such a denunciation shall not have the effect of releasing the State Party from its obligations under the present Protocol in regard to any act which occurs prior to the date on which the denunciation becomes effective. Nor shall such a denunciation prejudice in any way the continued consideration of any matter which is already under consideration by the Committee prior to the date on which the denunciation becomes effective.

"*Article 12*

"1. Any State Party may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General shall thereupon communicate the proposed amendment to States Parties, with a request that they indicate whether they favour a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposals. In the event that, within four months from the date of such communication, at least one third of the States Parties favour such a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of States Parties present and voting at the conference shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval.

"2. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of the present article shall enter into force when it has been approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and accepted by a two-thirds majority of States Parties.

"3. When an amendment enters into force, it shall be binding on those States Parties which have accepted it, other States Parties still being bound by the provisions of the present Protocol and any earlier amendments which they have accepted.

"*Article 13*

"1. The present Protocol, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

"2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies of the present Protocol to all States Parties to the Convention and all States which have signed the Convention.

"Annex II

"Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

"*The States Parties to the present Protocol,*

"*Considering* that, in order further to achieve the purposes of the Convention on the Rights of the Child[4] and the implementation of its provisions, especially articles 1, 11, 21, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, it would be appropriate to extend the measures that States Parties should undertake in order to guarantee the protection of the child from the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,

"*Considering also* that the Convention on the Rights of the Child recognizes the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development,

"*Gravely concerned* at the significant and increasing international traffic of children for the purpose of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,

"*Deeply concerned* at the widespread and continuing practice of sex tourism, to which children are especially vulnerable, as it directly promotes the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,

"*Recognizing* that a number of particularly vulnerable groups, including girl children, are at greater risk of sexual exploitation, and that girl children are disproportionately represented among the sexually exploited,

"*Concerned* about the growing availability of child pornography on the Internet and other evolving technologies, and recalling the International Conference on Combating Child Pornography on the Internet (Vienna, 1999) and, in particular, its conclusion calling for the worldwide criminalization of the production, distribution, exportation, transmission, importation, intentional possession and advertising of child pornography, and stressing the importance of closer cooperation and partnership between Governments and the Internet industry,

"*Believing* that the elimination of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography will be facilitated by adopting a holistic approach, addressing the contributing factors, including underdevelopment, poverty, economic disparities, inequitable socio-economic structure, dysfunctioning families, lack of education, urban-rural migration, gender discrimination, irresponsible adult sexual behaviour, harmful traditional practices, armed conflicts and trafficking of children,

"*Believing* that efforts to raise public awareness are needed to reduce consumer demand for the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and also believing in the importance of strengthening global partnership among all actors and of improving law enforcement at the national level,

"*Noting* the provisions of international legal instruments relevant to the protection of children, including the Hague Convention on the Protection of Children and Cooperation with Respect to Inter-Country Adoption, the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, the Hague Convention on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Cooperation in Respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children, and International Labour Organization Convention No. 182 on the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour,

"*Encouraged* by the overwhelming support for the Convention on the Rights of the Child, demonstrating the widespread commitment that exists for the promotion and protection of the rights of the child,

"*Recognizing* the importance of the implementation of the provisions of the Programme of Action for the Prevention of the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography[6] and the Declaration and Agenda for Action adopted at the World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, held at Stockholm from 27 to 31 August 1996,[7] and the other relevant decisions and recommendations of pertinent international bodies,

"*Taking due account* of the importance of the traditions and cultural values of each people for the protection and harmonious development of the child,

"*Have agreed* as follows:

"*Article 1*

"States Parties shall prohibit the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography as provided for by the present Protocol.

"*Article 2*

"For the purpose of the present Protocol:

"(*a*) Sale of children means any act or transaction whereby a child is transferred by any person or group of persons to another for remuneration or any other consideration;

"(*b*) Child prostitution means the use of a child in sexual activities for remuneration or any other form of consideration;

"(*c*) Child pornography means any representation, by whatever means, of a child engaged in real or simulated explicit sexual activities or any representation of the sexual parts of a child, the dominant characteristic of which is depiction for a sexual purpose.

"*Article 3*

"1. Each State Party shall ensure that, as a minimum, the following acts and activities are fully covered under its criminal or penal law, whether these offences are committed domestically or transnationally or on an individual or organized basis:

"(*a*) In the context of sale of children as defined in article 2 (*a*):

"(i) The offering, delivering, or accepting, by whatever means, a child for the purpose of:

"a. Sexual exploitation of the child;

"b. Transfer of organs of the child for profit;

"c. Engagement of the child in forced labour;

"(ii) Improperly inducing consent, as an intermediary, for the adoption of a child in violation of applicable international legal instruments on adoption;

"(*b*) Offering, obtaining, procuring or providing a child for child prostitution, as defined in article 2 (*b*);

"(*c*) Producing, distributing, disseminating, importing, exporting, offering, selling or possessing for the above purposes child pornography as defined in article 2 (*c*).

"2. Subject to the provisions of a State Party's national law, the same shall apply to an attempt to commit any of these acts and to complicity or participation in any of these acts.

"3. Each State Party shall make these offences punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account their grave nature.

"4. Subject to the provisions of its national law, each State Party shall take measures, where appropriate, to establish the liability of legal persons for offences established in paragraph 1 of the present article. Subject to the legal principles of the State Party, this liability of legal persons may be criminal, civil or administrative.

"5. States Parties shall take all appropriate legal and administrative measures to ensure that all persons involved in the adoption of a child act in conformity with applicable international legal instruments.

[6] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1992, Supplement No. 2* (E/1992/22), chap. II, sect. A, resolution 1992/74, annex.

[7] A/51/385, annex.

"*Article 4*

"1. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences referred to in article 3, paragraph 1, when the offences are committed in its territory or on board a ship or aircraft registered in that State.

"2. Each State Party may take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences referred to in article 3, paragraph 1, in the following cases:

"(*a*) When the alleged offender is a national of that State or a person who has his habitual residence in its territory;

"(*b*) When the victim is a national of that State.

"3. Each State Party shall also take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the above-mentioned offences when the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him or her to another State Party on the ground that the offence has been committed by one of its nationals.

"4. This Protocol does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised in accordance with internal law.

"*Article 5*

"1. The offences referred to in article 3, paragraph 1, shall be deemed to be included as extraditable offences in any extradition treaty existing between States Parties and shall be included as extraditable offences in every extradition treaty subsequently concluded between them, in accordance with the conditions set forth in these treaties.

"2. If a State Party which makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty receives a request for extradition from another State Party with which it has no extradition treaty, it may consider this Protocol as a legal basis for extradition in respect of such offences. Extradition shall be subject to the conditions provided by the law of the requested State.

"3. States Parties which do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall recognize such offences as extraditable offences between themselves subject to the conditions provided by the law of the requested State.

"4. Such offences shall be treated, for the purpose of extradition between States Parties, as if they had been committed not only in the place in which they occurred but also in the territories of the States required to establish their jurisdiction in accordance with article 4.

"5. If an extradition request is made with respect to an offence described in article 3, paragraph 1, and if the requested State Party does not or will not extradite on the basis of the nationality of the offender, that State shall take suitable measures to submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution.

"*Article 6*

"1. States Parties shall afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with investigations or criminal or extradition proceedings brought in respect of the offences set forth in article 3, paragraph 1, including assistance in obtaining evidence at their disposal necessary for the proceedings.

"2. States Parties shall carry out their obligations under paragraph 1 of the present article in conformity with any treaties or other arrangements on mutual legal assistance that may exist between them. In the absence of such treaties or arrangements, States Parties shall afford one another assistance in accordance with their domestic law.

"*Article 7*

"States Parties shall, subject to the provisions of their national law:

"(*a*) Take measures to provide for the seizure and confiscation, as appropriate, of:

"(i) Goods such as materials, assets and other instrumentalities used to commit or facilitate offences under the present Protocol;

"(ii) Proceeds derived from such offences;

"(*b*) Execute requests from another State Party for seizure or confiscation of goods or proceeds referred to in subparagraph (*a*) (i);

"(*c*) Take measures aimed at closing, on a temporary or definitive basis, premises used to commit such offences.

"*Article 8*

"1. States Parties shall adopt appropriate measures to protect the rights and interests of child victims of the practices prohibited under the present Protocol at all stages of the criminal justice process, in particular by:

"(*a*) Recognizing the vulnerability of child victims and adapting procedures to recognize their special needs, including their special needs as witnesses;

"(*b*) Informing child victims of their rights, their role and the scope, timing and progress of the proceedings and of the disposition of their cases;

"(*c*) Allowing the views, needs and concerns of child victims to be presented and considered in proceedings where their personal interests are affected, in

a manner consistent with the procedural rules of national law;

"(*d*) Providing appropriate support services to child victims throughout the legal process;

"(*e*) Protecting, as appropriate, the privacy and identity of child victims and taking measures in accordance with national law to avoid the inappropriate dissemination of information that could lead to the identification of child victims;

"(*f*) Providing, in appropriate cases, for the safety of child victims, as well as that of their families and witnesses on their behalf, from intimidation and retaliation;

"(*g*) Avoiding unnecessary delay in the disposition of cases and the execution of orders or decrees granting compensation to child victims.

"2. States Parties shall ensure that uncertainty as to the actual age of the victim shall not prevent the initiation of criminal investigations, including investigations aimed at establishing the age of the victim.

"3. States Parties shall ensure that, in the treatment by the criminal justice system of children who are victims of the offences described in the present Protocol, the best interest of the child shall be a primary consideration.

"4. States Parties shall take measures to ensure appropriate training, in particular legal and psychological training, for the persons who work with child victims of the offences prohibited under the present Protocol.

"5. States Parties shall, in appropriate cases, adopt measures in order to protect the safety and integrity of those persons and/or organizations involved in the prevention and/or protection and rehabilitation of child victims of such offences.

"6. Nothing in the present article shall be construed as prejudicial to or inconsistent with the rights of the accused to a fair and impartial trial.

"*Article 9*

"1. States Parties shall adopt or strengthen, implement and disseminate laws, administrative measures, social policies and programmes to prevent the offences referred to in the present Protocol. Particular attention shall be given to protect children who are especially vulnerable to these practices.

"2. States Parties shall promote awareness in the public at large, including children, through information by all appropriate means, education and training, about the preventive measures and harmful effects of the offences referred to in the present Protocol. In fulfilling their obligations under this article, States Parties shall encourage the participation of the community and, in particular, children and child victims, in such information and education and training programmes, including at the international level.

"3. States Parties shall take all feasible measures with the aim of ensuring all appropriate assistance to victims of such offences, including their full social reintegration and their full physical and psychological recovery.

"4. States Parties shall ensure that all child victims of the offences described in the present Protocol have access to adequate procedures to seek, without discrimination, compensation for damages from those legally responsible.

"5. States Parties shall take appropriate measures aimed at effectively prohibiting the production and dissemination of material advertising the offences described in the present Protocol.

"*Article 10*

"1. States Parties shall take all necessary steps to strengthen international cooperation by multilateral, regional and bilateral arrangements for the prevention, detection, investigation, prosecution and punishment of those responsible for acts involving the sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism. States Parties shall also promote international cooperation and coordination between their authorities, national and international non-governmental organizations and international organizations.

"2. States Parties shall promote international cooperation to assist child victims in their physical and psychological recovery, social reintegration and repatriation.

"3. States Parties shall promote the strengthening of international cooperation in order to address the root causes, such as poverty and underdevelopment, contributing to the vulnerability of children to the sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism.

"4. States Parties in a position to do so shall provide financial, technical or other assistance through existing multilateral, regional, bilateral or other programmes.

"*Article 11*

"Nothing in the present Protocol shall affect any provisions which are more conducive to the realization of the rights of the child and which may be contained in:

"(*a*) The law of a State Party;

"(*b*) International law in force for that State.

"*Article 12*

"1. Each State Party shall submit, within two years following the entry into force of the Protocol for that State Party, a report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child providing comprehensive information on the measures it has taken to implement the provisions of the Protocol.

"2. Following the submission of the comprehensive report, each State Party shall include in the reports it submits to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, in accordance with article 44 of the Convention, any further information with respect to the implementation of the Protocol. Other States Parties to the Protocol shall submit a report every five years.

"3. The Committee on the Rights of the Child may request from States Parties further information relevant to the implementation of this Protocol.

"*Article 13*

"1. The present Protocol is open for signature by any State which is a party to the Convention or has signed it.

"2. The present Protocol is subject to ratification and is open to accession by any State which is a party to the Convention or has signed it. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

"*Article 14*

"1. The present Protocol shall enter into force three months after the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession.

"2. For each State ratifying the present Protocol or acceding to it after its entry into force, the present Protocol shall enter into force one month after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or accession.

"*Article 15*

"1. Any State Party may denounce the present Protocol at any time by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall thereafter inform the other States Parties to the Convention and all States which have signed the Convention. The denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

"2. Such a denunciation shall not have the effect of releasing the State Party from its obligations under this Protocol in regard to any offence which occurs prior to the date on which the denunciation becomes effective. Nor shall such a denunciation prejudice in any way the continued consideration of any matter which is already under consideration by the Committee prior to the date on which the denunciation becomes effective.

"*Article 16*

"1. Any State Party may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General shall thereupon communicate the proposed amendment to States Parties, with a request that they indicate whether they favour a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposals. In the event that, within four months from the date of such communication, at least one third of the States Parties favour such a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of States Parties present and voting at the conference shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval.

"2. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of the present article shall enter into force when it has been approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and accepted by a two-thirds majority of States Parties.

"3. When an amendment enters into force, it shall be binding on those States Parties which have accepted it, other States Parties still being bound by the provisions of the present Protocol and any earlier amendments which they have accepted.

"*Article 17*

"1. The present Protocol, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

"2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies of the present Protocol to all States Parties to the Convention and all States which have signed the Convention."

8th plenary meeting
10 May 2000

2000/3. Procedure for dealing with communications concerning human rights

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 728 F (XXVIII) of 30 July 1959 concerning the handling of communications concerning human rights and its decision 79 (LVIII) of 6 May 1975 relating thereto,

Recalling also its resolution 1235 (XLII) of 6 June 1967 authorizing the Commission on Human Rights to examine

information relevant to gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, its resolution 1503 (XLVIII) of 27 May 1970 establishing a procedure for dealing with communications relating to violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and its resolution 1990/41 of 25 May 1990 concerning the establishment, composition and designation of the members of the Working Group on Situations of the Commission,

Recalling further resolution 1 (XXIV) of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (now the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights) of 13 August 1971 concerning criteria for the admissibility of communications,[8] as well as Subcommission resolution 2 (XXIV) of 16 August 1971 concerning the establishment, composition and designation of the members of the Working Group on Communications,[8]

Recalling Commission on Human Rights decisions 3 (XXX) of 6 March 1974,[9] 5 (XXXIV) of 3 March 1978[10] and 9 (XXXVI) of 7 March 1980,[11] all aimed at facilitating government participation and cooperation under the procedure, and decision 3 (XXXIV) of 3 March 1978[10] inviting the Chairman-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Communications to be present during the deliberations of the Commission on that item,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 2000/109 of 26 April 2000,[12] in which the Commission, inter alia, approved the recommendations of its inter-sessional open-ended Working Group on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights concerning the review of the procedure governed by Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII) and related resolutions and decisions,

1. *Endorses* Commission on Human Rights decision 2000/109[12] insofar as it concerns the review of the procedure governed by Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII) and related resolutions and decisions;

2. *Decides*, accordingly, that the Working Group on Communications designated in conformity with paragraph 37 of the report of the inter-sessional open-ended Working Group on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights[13] shall henceforth meet annually for two weeks, immediately following the annual session of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, to examine the communications received under Council resolution 728 F (XXVIII) that have been transmitted to the Governments concerned not later than twelve weeks prior to the meeting of the Working Group on Communications, and any government replies relating thereto, in conformity with the criteria for the admissibility of communications contained in resolution 1 (XXIV) of the Subcommission,[8] with a view to bringing to the attention of the Working Group on Situations any particular situations which appear to reveal a consistent pattern of gross and reliably attested violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, with the approval of the Chairman-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Communications, to screen out manifestly ill-founded communications in the preparation of the monthly confidential summaries of communications (confidential lists of communications) communicated to the members of the Working Group, it being understood that communications screened out would not be transmitted to the Governments concerned for reply;

4. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to inform the countries concerned, immediately after the conclusion of the meeting of the Working Group on Communications, of the actions taken in regard to them;

5. *Entrusts* to the Working Group on Situations designated in conformity with paragraph 40 of the report of the inter-sessional open-ended Working Group on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights,[13] which shall meet annually for one week not less than one month prior to the annual session of the Commission, the role of examining the confidential report and recommendations of the Working Group on Communications and determining whether or not to refer a particular situation thus brought before it to the Commission, as well as of examining the particular situations kept under review by the Commission under the procedure, and, accordingly, of submitting to the Commission a confidential report identifying the main issues of concern, normally together with a draft resolution or draft decision recommending the action to be taken by the Commission in respect of the situations referred to it;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make the confidential files available, at least one week in advance of the first closed meeting, to all members of the Commission on Human Rights;

7. *Authorizes* the Commission on Human Rights, as it deems appropriate, to consider the particular situations placed before it by the Working Group on Situations, as well as the situations kept under review, in two separate closed meetings, employing the following modalities:

(*a*) At the first closed meeting, each country concerned would be invited to make opening presentations; a discussion would then follow between members of the Commission and

[8] See E/CN.4/1070 and Corr.1, chap. XII.

[9] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 5* (E/5464), chap. XIX, sect. B.

[10] Ibid., *1978, Supplement No. 4* (E/1978/34), chap. XXVI, sect. B.

[11] Ibid., *1980, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. B.

[12] Ibid., *2000, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/2000/23 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. B.

[13] E/CN.4/2000/112.

the Government concerned, based on the contents of confidential files and the report of the Working Group on Situations;

(*b*) In the interim between the first and second closed meetings, any member or members of the Commission could submit an alternative or an amendment to any texts forwarded by the Working Group on Situations; any such draft texts would be circulated confidentially by the secretariat, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council, in advance of the second closed meeting;

(*c*) At the second closed meeting, members of the Commission would discuss and take action on the draft resolutions or decisions; a representative or representatives of the Governments concerned would have the right to be present during the adoption of the final resolution or decision taken in regard to the human rights situation in that country; as has been the established practice, the Chairperson of the Commission would subsequently announce in a public meeting which countries had been examined under the 1503 procedure, as well as the names of countries no longer being dealt with under the procedure; the 1503 dossiers would remain confidential, except where the Government concerned has indicated the wish that they become public;

(*d*) In accordance with the established practice, the action taken in respect of a particular situation should be one of the following options:

(i) To discontinue consideration of the matter when further consideration or action is not warranted;

(ii) To keep the situation under review in the light of any further information received from the Government concerned and any further information which may reach the Commission under the 1503 procedure;

(iii) To keep the situation under review and to appoint an independent expert;

(iv) To discontinue consideration of the matter under the confidential procedure governed by Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII) in order to take up consideration of the same matter under the public procedure governed by Council resolution 1235 (XLII);

8. *Decides* that the provisions of Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII) and related resolutions and decisions not affected by the present reorganization of work shall remain in force, including:

(*a*) Provisions relating to the duties and responsibilities of the Secretary-General, it being understood that, in respect of the handling of communications and government replies relating thereto, the duties and responsibilities are as follows:

(i) The compilation, as before, of monthly confidential summaries of incoming communications concerning alleged violations of human rights; the identity of authors may be deleted upon request;

(ii) The transmittal of a copy of each summarized communication, in the language received, to the Government concerned for reply, without divulging the identity of the author if he or she so requests;

(iii) Acknowledging the receipt of communications to their authors;

(iv) The reproduction and circulation to the members of the Commission on Human Rights, as before, of the replies received from Governments;

(*b*) Provisions aimed at facilitating government cooperation and participation in the procedure, including the provisions of Commission decision 3 (XXX),[9] now to be applied following the meetings of the Working Group on Communications;

9. *Also decides* that all actions envisaged in the implementation of the present resolution by the Working Group on Communications, the Working Group on Situations and the Commission on Human Rights shall remain confidential until such time as the Commission may decide to make recommendations to the Council;

10. *Further decides* that the procedure as amended may continue to be referred to as the 1503 procedure.

10th plenary meeting
16 June 2000

SUBSTANTIVE SESSION OF 2000

2000/4. Amendment of the terms of reference of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific: inclusion of Georgia in the geographical scope of the Commission and its admission as a member of the Commission

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the recommendation of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific that Georgia be included in the geographical scope of the Commission and be admitted as a member of the Commission,

1. *Approves* the recommendation of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific that Georgia be included in the geographical scope of the Commission and admitted as a member of the Commission;[14]

2. *Decides* to amend paragraphs 2 and 3 of the terms of reference of the Commission[15] accordingly.

39th plenary meeting
25 July 2000

2000/5. Decade of Greater Mekong Subregion Development Cooperation, 2000–2009

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the responsibility of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific for initiating and participating in measures for facilitating concerted action for the economic reconstruction and development of Asia and the Pacific, and for raising the level of economic activity in Asia and the Pacific,

Noting the large membership and diverse needs of the region, and considering it essential for the secretariat of the Commission to sharpen the focus of its programme of work so as to support subregional initiatives and enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of programmes established at the subregional level,

Acknowledging the importance of having a concerted strategy and close coordination among member countries of the Commission region and the relevant development agencies, as well as the development frameworks concerned, to promote cooperation among the countries of the Greater Mekong subregion in enhancing economic and social development and poverty alleviation in the area,

Recognizing the need to strengthen the capacity of the countries in the Greater Mekong subregion as a means of helping to narrow the large development gap between countries in the region,

Noting with appreciation the contribution made by the secretariat to various development programmes in the Commission region, including the Greater Mekong subregion, and the high level of support extended to the secretariat in that endeavour by other concerned United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies,

Welcoming the statement of the Ninth Conference on the Programme of Economic Cooperation in the Greater Mekong Subregion, held in Manila on 13 January 2000,[16] and in particular the determination expressed by the ministers to redouble their initiatives to accelerate, strengthen and extend regional cooperation within the subregion,

Noting with appreciation the continued financial support given by United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and the Asian Development Bank to a number of development programmes for countries in the subregion under the Greater Mekong subregion framework, some of which have been undertaken in collaboration with the secretariat,

Recognizing the important role played by the Mekong River Commission, which is now implementing, through its secretariat, the Agreement on the Cooperation for the Sustainable Development of the Mekong River Basin of 5 April 1995,[17] in pursuance of an economically and socially just and environmentally sound Mekong River basin,

1. *Calls upon* the concerned regional members and associate members:

(*a*) To reaffirm their commitment to the development programmes in the Greater Mekong subregion through existing bodies, including the Mekong River Commission;

(*b*) To review jointly the existing development strategies with a view to developing a more concerted and rational approach that could respond effectively to the challenges of globalization while avoiding duplication of efforts in the development of the Greater Mekong subregion;

(*c*) To continue to work closely together to ensure that development cooperation in the Greater Mekong subregion is being pursued in a complementary manner;

(*d*) To formulate the development programmes in such a way that the private sector is encouraged to support them;

[14] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 19* (E/2000/39), chap. III, sect. C, para. 38.

[15] Ibid., annex VI.

[16] See www.adb.org.

[17] See www.mekongforum.org.

2. *Proclaims* the Decade of Greater Mekong Subregion Development Cooperation, 2000–2009, in order to draw the attention of the international community to the intensification of economic and social development in the subregion and to encourage its support thereof;

3. *Requests* the General Assembly to endorse the present resolution and to encourage, at the global level, support for its implementation;

4. *Urges* member countries, and international and intergovernmental organizations and institutions, to strengthen cooperation with and assistance to Greater Mekong subregion development programmes;

5. *Encourages* donor Governments and agencies, regional and international financial institutions, United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to assist countries in the Greater Mekong subregion in their capacity-building to enable them to integrate effectively into the regional and global economy;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific:

(*a*) To help to mobilize the necessary resources to provide technical assistance and assistance in other areas that may be deemed necessary, upon the request of various Greater Mekong subregion development frameworks, in particular in such key sectors as human resources development, trade and investment, transportation and communications, poverty alleviation and social development;

(*b*) To call necessary meetings among the parties concerned to design a work programme for the development of the Greater Mekong subregion with the aim of achieving a tangible result in the given period;

7. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to monitor the overall programmes of various framework activities in order to report to the Commission at its annual sessions and to all concerned member countries, and to evaluate the implementation of the programmes every three years until the end of the Decade.

39th plenary meeting
25 July 2000

2000/6. Regional cooperation on space applications for sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific resolution 51/11 of 1 May 1995 on regional cooperation on space applications for environment and sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific,[18] in which the Commission endorsed the recommendations of the First Ministerial Conference on Space Applications for Development in Asia and the Pacific, held in Beijing on 23 and 24 September 1994, and the Beijing Declaration on Space Technology Applications for Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific,[19]

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 51/123 of 13 December 1996 on international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space, in which the Assembly, inter alia, emphasized the need to increase the benefits of space technology and its applications and to contribute to an orderly growth of space activities favourable to sustainable development,

Recalling further the recommendations of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III),[20]

Recalling the decision of the Commission at its fifty-fifth session in April 1999 to hold the Second Ministerial Conference on Space Applications for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific in New Delhi from 15 to 20 November 1999,

Noting with satisfaction the success of the Second Ministerial Conference, which adopted the Delhi Declaration on Space Technology Applications in Asia and the Pacific for Improved Quality of Life in the New Millennium[21] and the Strategy and Action Plan on Space Technology Applications for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific for the New Millennium[22] and launched the second phase of the Regional Space Applications Programme for Sustainable Development,

Reiterating the strong interest of members and associate members of the Commission in participating in the cooperative activities that will emerge from the second phase of the Programme and their commitment to contributing to those activities,

Recognizing the essential role of space technologies and their applications in environment and natural resources management, food security and agricultural systems, capacity-building, human resources development and education, poverty alleviation, natural disaster reduction, health care and hygiene, and sustainable development planning towards improving the quality of life,

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[18] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 17* and corrigendum (E/1995/37 and Corr.1), chap. IV.

[19] See ST/ESCAP/1451.

[20] See *Report of the Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 19–30 July 1999* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.I.3).

[21] E/ESCAP/1166, annex I.

[22] Ibid., annex II.

Recalling the efforts of the Commission in promoting space applications for sustainable development in the region and its commitment to continuing to play a pivotal and catalytic role in that regard,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Second Ministerial Conference on Space Applications for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific, held in New Delhi from 15 to 20 November 1999;[23]

2. *Also endorses* the Delhi Declaration on Space Technology Applications in Asia and the Pacific for Improved Quality of Life in the New Millennium[21] and the Strategy and Action Plan on Space Technology Applications for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific for the New Millennium;[22]

3. *Calls* for the early implementation of the Delhi Declaration, the Strategy and Action Plan, and other recommendations of the Second Ministerial Conference;

4. *Encourages* all members and associate members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific to participate actively in the second phase of the Regional Space Applications Programme for Sustainable Development and to initiate effective national implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan;

5. *Recommends* that the Intergovernmental Consultative Committee on the Regional Space Applications Programme for Sustainable Development, under the purview of the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Development of the Commission, advise as appropriate on the implementation of the Programme, and invites members and associate members to enhance their representation on the Consultative Committee;

6. *Invites* all United Nations bodies and agencies concerned, and multilateral donors and international agencies, to provide technical and financial support for the implementation of the recommendations of the Second Ministerial Conference, the Delhi Declaration and the Strategy and Action Plan envisaged for the second phase of the Programme;

7. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific:

(*a*) To accord due priority to the activities proposed in the Strategy and Action Plan and to incorporate the Programme in the biennial programmes of work;

(*b*) To strengthen the capability of the secretariat of the Commission, subject to the availability of resources, to support the regional cooperative network towards successful implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan;

(*c*) To mobilize resources for technical cooperation activities in line with the recommendations of the Second Ministerial Conference, the Delhi Declaration and the Strategy and Action Plan;

(*d*) To report to the Commission at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of these recommendations.

39th plenary meeting
25 July 2000

2000/7. Establishment of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries,[24] which was endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978,

Bearing in mind the decisions adopted at the tenth session of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 5 to 9 May 1997, in particular section B of decision 10/1, on the review of the progress made in the implementation of the new directions strategy for technical cooperation among developing countries,[25]

Considering that, insofar as technical cooperation in the field of statistics is concerned, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean has been cooperating systematically to facilitate inter-institutional coordination among developed countries, international organizations and national statistical offices in member countries that carry out technical cooperation projects,

Bearing in mind, on the one hand, that since 1994, the Organization of American States has collaborated with the Commission in the organization of the Joint Organization of American States/Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean Meeting on Statistical Matters and, on the other, that the Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development of the Organization of American States, in its resolution 34 of 8 October 1998, decided to put an end to the existence, within the Organization, of the Inter-American Statistical Conference, whose Permanent Executive Committee had been the counterpart to the Commission in the Agreement on Cooperation in Statistical

[23] See E/ESCAP/1166.

[24] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August–12 September 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. I.

[25] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 39* (A/52/39), annex I.

Matters between the Organization and the Commission of 7 October 1993, and, moreover, that the Organization has asked its member countries to bring the coordination of statistical matters into a single entity within the framework of the Commission,

Bearing in mind also that the Commission has been including the Joint Organization of American States/Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean Meeting on Statistical Matters in its programme of work, and that, therefore, the technical, operational and financial implications of establishing a Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean as one of its subsidiary bodies can be dealt with by reallocating existing regular budgetary resources,

Considering that, by its resolution 34, the Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Council for Integral Development entrusted the representatives of the statistical offices of Canada, Mexico and Peru and the secretariat of the Commission with the task of preparing a proposal on the organization and operation of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the content of which was improved and approved by consensus at the Meeting of Directors of Statistics of the Americas, held at the headquarters of the Commission in Santiago from 24 to 26 March 1999,

Recalling resolution 489 (PLEN.19) of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, on the intergovernmental structure and functions of the Commission,[26] in which the Committee recommended that the current institutional structure of the Commission should be maintained, Commission resolution 553 (XXVI) on the reform of the United Nations and its impact on the Commission,[27] in which the Commission recommended that the current pattern of conferences of the Commission system should be continued, and Commission resolution 573 (XXVII) on technical cooperation among developing countries and regions,[28]

Having examined the proposal on the establishment of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, which is contained in the annex to the present resolution,

Considering, finally, the nature of and the objectives set forth in the proposal on the establishment of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,[29]

1. *Approves* the proposal on the establishment, as one of the subsidiary bodies of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution, with the observations and suggestions included in the report of the Commission on its twenty-eighth session;[30]

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to submit for consideration by the relevant United Nations bodies such proposals as may be necessary for the establishment of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;

3. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to report on the implementation of the present resolution at the twenty-ninth session of the Commission.

39th plenary meeting
25 July 2000

Annex

Establishment of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

I. Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

1. *Nature*

The Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean shall be a subsidiary body of the Commission that shall contribute to the progress of policies on statistics and statistical activities in the countries of the region.

2. *Objectives*

(*a*) To promote the development and improvement of national statistics and work to ensure that they are comparable internationally, bearing in mind the recommendations of the United Nations Statistical Commission, the specialized agencies and other relevant organizations;

[26] Report of the nineteenth session of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, New York, 13 and 14 August 1987 (LC/G.1479 (PLEN.19/4)), sect. C.

[27] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1996, Supplement No. 17* (E/1996/37), chap. III, sect. F.

[28] Ibid., *1998, Supplement No. 21* (E/1998/41), chap. III, sect. G.

[29] Final report of the Meeting of Directors of Statistics of the Americas (LC/L.1199 (Sem.88/10)), annex 4.

[30] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 20* (E/2000/40).

(*b*) To promote international, regional and bilateral cooperation among national offices and international and regional agencies;

(*c*) To draw up a biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities, to meet the demands of the countries of the region, subject to the availability of resources.

3. *Membership*

All countries that are members of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean are members of the Conference.

4. *Meetings of the Conference*

The Conference shall hold its regular meetings every other year. The Conference may accept an invitation from a member Government to hold its regular meeting in its country.

5. *Membership of the Executive Committee*

The Conference shall elect an Executive Committee, in accordance with the regulations established by the Commission. The Chairperson of the Executive Committee shall also preside over the meetings of the Conference. The Executive Committee is empowered to convene a special meeting in the interval between regular meetings.

6. *Secretariat*

The secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean shall serve as the secretariat of the Conference. The secretariat shall make available to the Conference such documents and facilities as have been approved by the Commission.

II. Executive Committee of the Conference

1. *Nature*

The Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean shall set up an Executive Committee to support the Conference, as set forth in paragraph 4 below.

2. *Composition*

The Executive Committee shall be made up of a Chairperson and six members. Its members shall be elected from among the member countries of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Special attention shall be paid to ensuring that the subregional groups of countries are represented on the Committee.

3. *Election of the Executive Committee and terms of office*

At the beginning of each Conference, the Chairperson of the Executive Committee, in consultation with the members of the Committee and of the Conference, shall draw up a proposal on the election of the new Committee.

The newly elected Executive Committee shall take up its duties once the regular meeting of the Conference at which it was elected has ended, and shall remain in office until the end of the next regular meeting.

The members of the Executive Committee, including the Chairperson, shall be elected by the Conference at its regular meeting for a term of two years.

The members of the Executive Committee may be re-elected for three successive terms. The Chairperson may not be re-elected in that office for a second consecutive term, but may be elected as a member of the Committee. Anyone who has been a member of the Committee for three successive terms may be elected again after two years have elapsed since the end of that person's last term of office.

4. *Duties*

The Executive Committee shall have the following duties:

(*a*) To carry out the tasks assigned to it by the Conference;

(*b*) To draw up, every two years, a biennial programme of activities of regional and international cooperation on statistical matters, to be submitted at the regular meeting of the Conference;

(*c*) To follow up the implementation of the agreements reached at the Conference and the tasks entrusted to it by the Conference, particularly the biennial programme of activities referred to in section I, paragraph 2 (*c*), above;

(*d*) To decide on the documentation required for its meetings. As a general rule, no substantive discussion shall be initiated unless an appropriate document is available. The secretariat shall be responsible for facilitating compliance with this rule.

5. *Meetings*

The Executive Committee shall meet at least twice during the interval between regular meetings of the Conference. At the meeting preceding the Conference, it shall approve a biennial programme of activities of the Conference, which shall be presented at the regular meeting of the Conference.

The Executive Committee may invite to its meetings any countries or experts who can make a contribution to the fulfilment of its duties.

2000/8. Place and date of the twenty-ninth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind paragraph 15 of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and rules 1 and 2 of its rules of procedure,

Considering the invitation of the Government of Brazil to hold the twenty-ninth session of the Commission in that country,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of Brazil for its generous invitation;

2. *Accepts* this invitation with pleasure;

3. *Approves* the holding of the twenty-ninth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean during the first half of 2002.

39th plenary meeting
25 July 2000

2000/9. Situation of women and girls in Afghanistan

The Economic and Social Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[31] the International Covenants on Human Rights,[32] the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[33] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[34] the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[4] the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,[35] the Beijing Declaration[36] and Platform for Action[37] adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women, and other instruments of human rights and international humanitarian law,

Recalling that Afghanistan is a party to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,[38] the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[32] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[32] the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War,[39] and that it has signed the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Deeply concerned about the deteriorating economic and social conditions of women and girls in all areas of Afghanistan, in particular in areas under the control of the Taliban movement, as documented by the continued and substantiated reports of grave violations of the human rights of women and girls, including all forms of discrimination against them, such as restrictions on access to health care, to many levels and types of education, to employment outside the home and, at times, to humanitarian aid, as well as restrictions on their freedom of movement,

Welcoming the ongoing work of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, in particular his special focus on violations of the human rights of women and girls, especially in territories under the control of the Taliban faction,

Noting with concern the detrimental impact of these harmful conditions on the well-being of Afghan women and the children in their care,

Welcoming the United Nations Inter-Agency Gender Mission to Afghanistan in November 1997, conducted by the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women, taking into account the report of the Mission,[40] and hoping that the Mission will serve as a model for future efforts to address the gender dimension of crisis/conflict situations,

Expressing its appreciation for the international community's support of and solidarity with the women and girls of Afghanistan, being supportive of the women of Afghanistan who protest against violations of their human rights, and encouraging women and men worldwide to continue efforts to draw attention to their situation and to promote the immediate restoration of their ability to enjoy their human rights,

1. *Condemns* the continuing grave violations of the human rights of women and girls, including all forms of discrimination against them, in all areas of Afghanistan, in particular in areas under the control of the Taliban;

2. *Also condemns* the continued restrictions on the access of women to health care and the systematic violation of the human rights of women in Afghanistan, including the restrictions on access to education and to employment outside the home, freedom of movement and freedom from

[31] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[32] General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[33] General Assembly resolution 39/46, annex.

[34] General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex.

[35] See General Assembly resolution 48/104.

[36] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[37] Ibid., annex II.

[38] General Assembly resolution 260 A (III).

[39] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[40] For the text of the report, see the Women Watch web site (www.un.org/womenwatch/news/archive.htm).

intimidation, harassment and violence, which has a serious detrimental effect on the well-being of Afghan women and the children in their care;

3. *Urges* the Taliban and other Afghan parties to recognize, protect, promote and act in accordance with all human rights and fundamental freedoms, regardless of gender, ethnicity or religion, in accordance with international human rights instruments, and to respect international humanitarian law;

4. *Urges* all the Afghan parties, in particular the Taliban, to bring to an end without delay all human rights violations against women and girls and to take urgent measures to ensure:

(*a*) The repeal of all legislative and other measures that discriminate against women and girls and those that impede the realization of all their human rights;

(*b*) The effective participation of women in civil, cultural, economic, political and social life throughout the country;

(*c*) Respect for the equal right of women to work and their reintegration in employment;

(*d*) The equal right of women and girls to education without discrimination, the reopening of schools and the admission of women and girls to all levels of education;

(*e*) Respect for the right of women to security of person, and that those responsible for physical attacks on women are brought to justice;

(*f*) Respect for freedom of movement for women;

(*g*) Respect for effective and equal access of women and girls to the facilities necessary to protect their right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health;

5. *Encourages* the continuing efforts of the United Nations, international and non-governmental organizations and donors to ensure that all United Nations-assisted programmes in Afghanistan are formulated and coordinated in such a way as to promote and ensure the participation of women in those programmes and that women benefit equally with men from such programmes;

6. *Appeals* to all States and to the international community to ensure that all humanitarian assistance to the people of Afghanistan, in conformity with the Strategic Framework for Afghanistan, is based on the principle of non-discrimination, integrates a gender perspective, and actively attempts to promote the participation of both women and men and to promote peace and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

7. *Urges* States to continue to give special attention to the promotion and protection of the human rights of women in Afghanistan and to mainstream a gender perspective in all aspects of their policies and actions related to Afghanistan;

8. *Welcomes* the establishment of the positions of Gender Adviser and Human Rights Adviser at the United Nations Office of the Resident Coordinator for Afghanistan, in order to ensure more effective consideration and implementation of human rights and gender concerns in all United Nations programmes within Afghanistan, taking into account the recommendations contained in the report of the United Nations Inter-Agency Gender Mission to Afghanistan conducted by the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women in November 1997;[40]

9. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on violence against women, its causes and consequences on her mission to Afghanistan from 1 to 13 September 1999;[41]

10. *Urges* the Secretary-General to ensure that all United Nations activities in Afghanistan are carried out according to the principle of non-discrimination against women and girls, that a gender perspective and special attention to the human rights of women and girls are fully incorporated into the work of the Civil Affairs Unit established within the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan, including the training and selection of staff, and that efforts are made to enhance the role of women in preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacekeeping;

11. *Stresses* the importance of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan giving special attention to the human rights of women and girls and fully incorporating a gender perspective in his work;

12. *Appeals* to States and the international community to implement the recommendations of the United Nations Inter-Agency Gender Mission to Afghanistan under the leadership of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women;

13. *Urges* all Afghan factions, in particular the Taliban, to ensure the safety and protection of all United Nations and humanitarian workers in Afghanistan and to allow them, regardless of gender, to carry out their work unhindered;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to review the situation of women and girls in Afghanistan and to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-fifth session a report on progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

43rd plenary meeting
27 July 2000

[41] E/CN.4/2000/68/Add.4.

2000/10. Further promotion of equalization of opportunities by, for and with persons with disabilities

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 37/52 of 3 December 1982, by which the Assembly adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,[42] resolution 48/96 of 20 December 1993, by which it adopted the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, and resolutions 52/82 of 12 December 1997 and 54/121 of 17 December 1999,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1997/19 on equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities and 1997/20 on children with disabilities, of 21 July 1997, Commission on Human Rights resolution 1998/31 on the human rights of persons with disabilities of 17 April 1998[43] and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and its functional commissions,

Recalling further the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and reaffirming the obligations contained in relevant human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[34] and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[4]

Recalling the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development[44] and Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development,[45] in which Governments are requested to promote the Standard Rules and to develop strategies for their implementation,

Reaffirming the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits and their respective follow-up reviews, in particular as they pertain to the promotion of the rights and well-being of persons with disabilities on the basis of their full participation and equality,

Mindful of the need to adopt and implement effective strategies and policies to promote the rights and the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in economic, social, cultural and political life, on the basis of equality, to achieve a society for all,

Noting with great concern that persons with disabilities in some circumstances are among the poorest of the poor and continue to be excluded from the benefits of development, such as education and access to gainful employment,

Noting with satisfaction that the Standard Rules play an important role in influencing the promotion, formulation and evaluation of policies, plans, programmes and actions at the national, regional and international levels to further the equalization of opportunities by, for and with persons with disabilities,

Acknowledging the active role played by non-governmental organizations, including organizations of persons with disabilities, in cooperation with Governments and relevant intergovernmental bodies and organizations, to promote awareness and support implementation and evaluation of the Standard Rules at the national, regional and international levels,

Recognizing that the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Disability has relied on a narrow donor base, and that a sustained and predictable financial basis for the execution of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the implementation of the Standard Rules needs a broadening of its donor base,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the valuable work done by the Special Rapporteur for monitoring the implementation of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities of the Commission for Social Development, and welcomes his report on his second mission, 1997–2000;[46]

2. *Also takes note with appreciation* of the important efforts of Governments as well as non-governmental organizations and academic institutions during the first and second missions of the Special Rapporteur to build capacities to implement the Standard Rules at the national, regional and interregional levels;

3. *Welcomes* the many initiatives and actions of Governments, relevant United Nations bodies and organizations, including the Bretton Woods institutions, as well as non-governmental organizations to implement further the goal of full participation and equality for persons with disabilities in accordance with the Standard Rules;

4. *Urges* Governments, intergovernmental organizations as well as non-governmental organizations to take practical action to create greater awareness and support to implement further the Standard Rules, and to consider taking further initiatives, as appropriate, with special emphasis accorded, as noted in the report of the Special Rapporteur,[47] to the human rights of persons with disabilities, children with disabilities and their families, gender aspects, in particular the issue of discrimination against women and girls with

[42] A/37/351/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex, sect. VIII, recommendation I (IV).

[43] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 3* (E/1998/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[44] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

[45] Ibid., annex II.

[46] E/CN.5/2000/3 and Corr.1, annex.

[47] Ibid., paras. 92–116.

disabilities, and the situation of persons with developmental and psychiatric disabilities, with a focus on integrating such persons into society;

5. *Urges* the relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, including relevant human rights treaty bodies, within their respective mandates, the regional commissions, intergovernmental organizations as well as non-governmental organizations to work closely with the programme on disability of the Division for Social Policy and Development of the Secretariat to promote the rights of persons with disabilities, including activities at the field level, by sharing knowledge, experiences, findings and recommendations concerning persons with disabilities;

6. *Encourages* the United Nations system, the Bretton Woods institutions and Governments to enhance cooperation, through appropriate mechanisms, with organizations of persons with disabilities or concerned with disability issues so as to implement the Standard Rules in an effective and coordinated manner;

7. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a further period through the year 2002 so that the results of his continued promotion and monitoring of the implementation of the Standard Rules, in accordance with section IV of the Standard Rules, will be available to the fourth quinquennial review and appraisal of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,[42] in accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/82, and to request the Special Rapporteur, assisted by the Secretariat and in consultation with his panel of experts, to prepare a report for submission to the Commission for Social Development at its fortieth session, in which he should, inter alia, present his views on further developing the proposals contained in his report on his second mission[46] and on forms for complementing and developing the Standard Rules, and on ways to enhance the involvement of the relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations system and relevant intergovernmental regional organizations regarding the implementation of the Standard Rules;

8. *Encourages* States parties to include in their reports to the relevant treaty bodies information on persons with disabilities, and reiterates its invitation to the Special Rapporteur and the relevant human rights treaty bodies, including the Committee on the Rights of the Child, within their respective mandates, to enhance their cooperation, as appropriate, to ensure that the rights of persons with disabilities are appropriately addressed;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite relevant organizations of the United Nations system to provide, upon request, advisory services to Governments, inter alia, on formulating and evaluating disability-sensitive policies and programmes, on reinforcing the disability dimension in mainstream technical cooperation activities, and for building national capacities and institutions to further equalization of opportunities in accordance with the Standard Rules, and to submit a report to the Commission at its fortieth session;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen and improve mechanisms for consultation, exchange of information and coordination, as appropriate, and active participation of relevant United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and related organizations to implement further the Standard Rules, inter alia, within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Coordination;

11. *Urges* relevant bodies and organizations of the United Nations system to identify ways and means and to develop within their existing programmes support services and related initiatives to improve living conditions for persons with developmental and psychiatric disabilities, in particular women and children;

12. *Encourages* Governments, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to continue to contribute to the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Disability so that it is able to support on a predictable and sustained basis new and expanded initiatives at the regional, subregional and national levels to strengthen national capacities for equalization of opportunities by, for and with persons with disabilities, and the activities of the Special Rapporteur during his renewed mandate;

13. *Urges* Governments to observe the International Day of Disabled Persons, 3 December,[48] as an opportunity for promoting the human rights of persons with disabilities and for raising awareness of their special needs with a view towards their full and effective participation in society;

14. *Encourages* international support for the African Decade of Disabled People during the years 2000–2009, to promote equalization of opportunities by, for and with persons with disabilities as well as to promote and protect their human rights.

43rd plenary meeting
27 July 2000

2000/11. Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* that, in its resolution 54/125 of 17 December 1999, it requested the Tenth United Nations

[48] See General Assembly resolution 47/3.

Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to submit, through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Economic and Social Council, its declaration to the Millennium Assembly for consideration and action and requested the Commission to give priority attention at its ninth session to the conclusions and recommendations of the Tenth Congress, with a view to recommending, through the Economic and Social Council, appropriate follow-up by the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session,

"*Endorses* the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, adopted by the States Members of the United Nations and the other States participating in the high-level segment of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,[49] as contained in the annex to the present resolution.

"**Annex**

"Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century

"*We the States Members of the United Nations*,

"*Concerned* about the impact on our societies of the commission of serious crimes of a global nature, and convinced of the need for bilateral, regional and international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice,

"*Concerned in particular* about transnational organized crime and the relationships between its various forms,

"*Convinced* that adequate prevention and rehabilitation programmes are fundamental to an effective crime control strategy and that such programmes should take into account social and economic factors that may make people more vulnerable to and likely to engage in criminal behaviour,

"*Stressing* that a fair, responsible, ethical and efficient criminal justice system is an important factor in the promotion of economic and social development and of human security,

"*Aware* of the promise of restorative approaches to justice that aim to reduce crime and promote the healing of victims, offenders and communities,

"*Having assembled* at the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in Vienna from 10 to 17 April 2000 to decide to take more effective concerted action, in a spirit of cooperation, to combat the world crime problem,

"*Declare* as follows:

"1. We note with appreciation the results of the regional preparatory meetings for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.[50]

"2. We reaffirm the goals of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, specifically the reduction of criminality, more efficient and effective law enforcement and administration of justice, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and promotion of the highest standards of fairness, humanity and professional conduct.

"3. We emphasize the responsibility of each State to establish and maintain a fair, responsible, ethical and efficient criminal justice system.

"4. We recognize the necessity of closer coordination and cooperation among States in combating the world crime problem, bearing in mind that action against it is a common and shared responsibility. In this regard, we acknowledge the need to develop and promote technical cooperation activities to assist States in their efforts to strengthen their domestic criminal justice systems and their capacity for international cooperation.

"5. We shall accord high priority to the completion of the negotiation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols thereto, taking into account the concerns of all States.

"6. We support efforts to assist States in capacity-building, including in obtaining training and technical assistance and in developing legislation, regulations and expertise, with a view to facilitating the implementation of the Convention and the protocols thereto.

"7. Consistent with the goals of the Convention and the protocols thereto, we shall endeavour:

"(*a*) To incorporate a crime prevention component into national and international development strategies;

"(*b*) To intensify bilateral and multilateral cooperation, including technical cooperation, in the areas to be covered by the Convention and the protocols thereto;

"(*c*) To enhance donor cooperation in areas with crime prevention aspects;

[49] See *Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Vienna, 10–17 April 2000: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.IV.8).

[50] See A/CONF.187/RPM.1/1 and Corr.1, A/CONF.187/RPM.2/1, A/CONF.187/RPM.3/1 and A/CONF.187/RPM.4/1.

"(*d*) To strengthen the capability of the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention, as well as the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, to assist States, at their request, in building capacity in areas to be covered by the Convention and the protocols thereto.

"8. We welcome the efforts being made by the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention to develop, in cooperation with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, a comprehensive global overview of organized crime as a reference tool and to assist Governments in policy and programme development.

"9. We reaffirm our continued support for and commitment to the United Nations and to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, especially the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the institutes of the Programme network, and resolve to strengthen the Programme further through sustained funding, as appropriate.

"10. We undertake to strengthen international cooperation in order to create a conducive environment for the fight against organized crime, promoting growth and sustainable development and eradicating poverty and unemployment.

"11. We commit ourselves to taking into account and addressing, within the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, as well as within national crime prevention and criminal justice strategies, any disparate impact of programmes and policies on women and men.

"12. We also commit ourselves to the development of action-oriented policy recommendations based on the special needs of women as criminal justice practitioners, victims, prisoners and offenders.

"13. We emphasize that effective action for crime prevention and criminal justice requires the involvement, as partners and actors, of Governments, national, regional, interregional and international institutions, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and various segments of civil society, including the mass media and the private sector, as well as the recognition of their respective roles and contributions.

"14. We commit ourselves to the development of more effective ways of collaborating with one another with a view to eradicating the scourge of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and the smuggling of migrants. We shall also consider supporting the global programme against trafficking in persons developed by the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, which is subject to close consultation with States and review by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and we establish 2005 as the target year for achieving a significant decrease in the incidence of those crimes worldwide and, where that is not attained, for assessing the actual implementation of the measures advocated.

"15. We also commit ourselves to the enhancement of international cooperation and mutual legal assistance to curb illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, and we establish 2005 as the target year for achieving a significant decrease in their incidence worldwide.

"16. We further commit ourselves to taking enhanced international action against corruption, building on the United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions,[51] the International Code of Conduct for Public Officials,[52] relevant regional conventions and regional and global forums. We stress the urgent need to develop an effective international legal instrument against corruption, independent of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and we invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to request the Secretary-General to submit to it at its tenth session, in consultation with States, a thorough review and analysis of all relevant international instruments and recommendations as part of the preparatory work for the development of such an instrument. We shall consider supporting the global programme against corruption developed by the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, which is subject to close consultation with States and review by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

"17. We reaffirm that combating money-laundering and the criminal economy constitutes a major element of the strategies against organized crime, established as a principle in the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime, adopted by the World Ministerial Conference on Organized Transnational Crime, held at Naples, Italy, from 21 to 23 November 1994.[53] We are convinced that the success of this action rests upon setting up broad regimes and coordinating appropriate mechanisms to combat the laundering of proceeds of crime, including the

[51] General Assembly resolution 51/191, annex.

[52] General Assembly resolution 51/59, annex.

[53] A/49/748, annex, sect. I.A.

provision of support to initiatives focusing on States and territories offering offshore financial services that allow the laundering of the proceeds of crime.

"18. We decide to develop action-oriented policy recommendations on the prevention and control of computer-related crime, and we invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to undertake work in this regard, taking into account the ongoing work in other forums. We also commit ourselves to working towards enhancing our ability to prevent, investigate and prosecute high-technology and computer-related crime.

"19. We note that acts of violence and terrorism continue to be of grave concern. In conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and taking into account all the relevant General Assembly resolutions, we shall together, in conjunction with our other efforts to prevent and to combat terrorism, take effective, resolute and speedy measures with respect to preventing and combating criminal activities carried out for the purpose of furthering terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. With this in view, we undertake to do our utmost to foster universal adherence to the international instruments concerned with the fight against terrorism.

"20. We also note that racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance continue, and we recognize the importance of taking steps to incorporate into international crime prevention strategies and norms measures to prevent and combat crime associated with racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance.

"21. We affirm our determination to combat violence stemming from intolerance on the basis of ethnicity, and we resolve to make a strong contribution, in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice, to the planned World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance.

"22. We recognize that the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice contribute to efforts to deal with crime effectively. We also recognize the importance of prison reform, the independence of the judiciary and the prosecution authorities, and the International Code of Conduct for Public Officials. We shall endeavour, as appropriate, to use and apply the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in national law and practice. We undertake to review relevant legislation and administrative procedures, as appropriate, with a view to providing the necessary education and training to the officials concerned and ensuring the necessary strengthening of institutions entrusted with the administration of criminal justice.

"23. We also recognize the value of the model treaties on international cooperation in criminal matters as important tools for the development of international cooperation, and we invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to call upon the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention to update the *Compendium of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice*[54] in order to provide the most up-to-date versions of the model treaties to States seeking to utilize them.

"24. We further recognize with great concern that juveniles in difficult circumstances are often at risk of becoming delinquent or easy candidates for recruitment by criminal groups, including groups involved in transnational organized crime, and we commit ourselves to undertaking countermeasures to prevent this growing phenomenon and to including, where necessary, provisions for juvenile justice in national development plans and international development strategies and to including the administration of juvenile justice in our funding policies for development cooperation.

"25. We recognize that comprehensive crime prevention strategies at the international, national, regional and local levels must address the root causes and risk factors related to crime and victimization through social, economic, health, educational and justice policies. We urge the development of such strategies, aware of the proven success of prevention initiatives in numerous States and confident that crime can be reduced by applying and sharing our collective expertise.

"26. We commit ourselves to according priority to containing the growth and overcrowding of pre-trial and detention prison populations, as appropriate, by promoting safe and effective alternatives to incarceration.

"27. We decide to introduce, where appropriate, national, regional and international action plans in support of victims of crime, such as mechanisms for mediation and restorative justice, and we establish 2002 as a target date for States to review their relevant practices, to develop further victim support services and awareness campaigns on the rights of victims and to consider the establishment of funds for victims, in addition to developing and implementing witness protection policies.

"28. We encourage the development of restorative justice policies, procedures and programmes that are respectful of the rights, needs and interests of victims, offenders, communities and all other parties.

[54] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.IV.1 and corrigendum.

"29. We invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to design specific measures for the implementation and follow-up of the commitments that we have undertaken in the present Declaration."

43rd plenary meeting
27 July 2000

2000/12. Follow-up to the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 54/125 of 17 December 1999,

"*Taking note with appreciation* of the results of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,[49] including the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, adopted by the Tenth Congress during its high-level segment, which were considered by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its ninth session, held in Vienna from 18 to 20 April 2000,

"1. *Urges* Governments, in their efforts to prevent and combat crime, especially transnational crime, and to maintain well-functioning criminal justice systems, to be guided by the results of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;[49]

"2. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to continue at its tenth session its consideration of the findings and recommendations embodied in the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century adopted by the Tenth Congress and, as appropriate, the report of the Tenth Congress, and to take appropriate action;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with Member States, draft plans of action to include specific measures for the implementation of and follow-up to the commitments undertaken in the Declaration for consideration and action by the Commission at its tenth session."

43rd plenary meeting
27 July 2000

2000/13. An effective international legal instrument against corruption

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Noting* the corrosive effect that corruption has on democracy, development, the rule of law and economic activity,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 53/111 of 9 December 1998, by which it established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and 54/126 of 17 December 1999, in which it requested the Ad Hoc Committee to complete its work in 2000,

"*Recalling also* its resolution 54/128 of 17 December 1999, in which it requested the Ad Hoc Committee to explore the desirability of an international instrument against corruption, either ancillary to or independent of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on its seventh session,[55] during which it considered the implementation of resolution 54/128,

"*Recalling* the debates and especially the statements made at the high-level segment and the results of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,[49] in particular the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century,

"*Bearing in mind* the need to prepare a broad instrument that takes into account existing international conventions against corruption,

"1. *Recognizes* that an effective international legal instrument against corruption, independent of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, is desirable;

"2. *Decides* to begin the elaboration of such an instrument in Vienna at the headquarters of the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention of the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention;

"3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report analysing all relevant international legal instruments, other documents and recommendations

[55] A/AC.254/25.

addressing corruption,[56] considering, inter alia, obligations as regards criminalization of all forms of corruption and international cooperation, regulatory aspects of corruption and the relationship between corruption and money-laundering, and to submit it to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at an inter-sessional meeting in order to allow Member States to provide comments to the Commission prior to its tenth session;

"4. *Requests* the Commission, at its tenth session, to review and assess the report of the Secretary-General and, on that basis, to provide recommendations and guidance as to future work on the development of a legal instrument against corruption;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to convene, upon completion of the negotiation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the related protocols, an intergovernmental open-ended expert group to examine and prepare, on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General and of the recommendations of the Commission at its tenth session, draft terms of reference for the negotiation of the future legal instrument against corruption;

"6. *Requests* the intergovernmental open-ended expert group to submit the draft terms of reference for the negotiation of the future legal instrument, through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session for adoption;

"7. *Decides* to establish an ad hoc committee for the negotiation of such an instrument to start its work in Vienna as soon as the draft terms of reference for such negotiation are adopted;

"8. *Invites* donor countries to assist the United Nations in ensuring the effective participation of developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in the work of the intergovernmental open-ended expert group and the ad hoc committee, including travel and local expenses;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Commission and the intergovernmental open-ended expert group with the required facilities and resources to support their work.

"**Annex**

"**Indicative list of international legal instruments, documents and recommendations against corruption**

"(*a*) International Code of Conduct for Public Officials;[52]

"(*b*) United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions;[51]

"(*c*) General Assembly resolution 54/128, in which the Assembly subscribed to the conclusions and recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting on Corruption and its Financial Channels, held in Paris from 30 March to 1 April 1999;[57]

"(*d*) Report of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;[49]

"(*e*) Inter-American Convention against Corruption adopted by the Organization of American States on 29 March 1996;[58]

"(*f*) Recommendation 32 of the Senior Experts Group on Transnational Organized Crime endorsed by the Political Group of Eight in Lyon, France, on 29 June 1996;[59]

"(*g*) The Twenty Guiding Principles for the Fight against Corruption adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 6 November 1997;[60]

"(*h*) Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions adopted by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development on 21 November 1997;[61]

"(*i*) Agreement Establishing the Group of States against Corruption adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 1 May 1999,[62] and the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 4 November 1998;[63]

[56] See the annex to the present resolution for an indicative list of such legal instruments, documents and recommendations.

[57] E/CN.15/1999/10, paras. 1–14.

[58] See E/1996/99.

[59] See resolution 1997/22, annex I.

[60] See Council of Europe, *Texts adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, 1997*, Strasbourg, France, 1998, resolution (97) 24.

[61] See *Corruption and Integrity Improvement Initiatives in Developing Countries* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.98.III.B.18).

[62] See *Official Gazette of the Council of Europe. Committee of Ministers part-volume*, No. V – May 1999, resolution (99) 5.

[63] Council of Europe, *European Treaty Series*, No. 173.

"(*j*) Joint Action on corruption in the private sector adopted by the Council of the European Union on 22 December 1998;[64]

"(*k*) Declarations made by the first Global Forum on Fighting Corruption, held in Washington, D.C., from 24 to 26 February 1999,[65] and the second Global Forum, to be held in The Hague in 2001;

"(*l*) Civil Law Convention on Corruption adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 9 September 1999;[66]

"(*m*) Model Code of Conduct for Public Officials adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 11 May 2000;[67]

"(*n*) Principles to Combat Corruption in African Countries of the Global Coalition for Africa;[68]

"(*o*) Conventions and related protocols of the European Union on corruption;

"(*p*) Best practices such as those compiled by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, the Financial Action Task Force on Money-Laundering and the International Organization of Securities Commissions."

43rd plenary meeting
27 July 2000

2000/14. Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1999/26 of 28 July 1999, entitled "Development and implementation of mediation and restorative justice measures in criminal justice", in which the Council requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider the desirability of formulating United Nations standards in the field of mediation and restorative justice,

Noting the discussions on restorative justice during the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in relation to the agenda item entitled "Offenders and victims: accountability and fairness in the justice process",[49]

Recognizing that the use of restorative justice measures does not prejudice the right of States to prosecute alleged offenders,

1. *Takes note* of the preliminary draft elements of a declaration of basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters, annexed to the present resolution;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to seek comments from Member States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, on the desirability and the means of establishing common principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters, including the advisability of developing an instrument, such as the preliminary draft elements of a declaration annexed to the present resolution, and on the contents of this draft;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to convene, subject to the availability of voluntary contributions, a meeting of experts selected on the basis of equitable geographical representation to review the comments received and to examine proposals for further action in relation to restorative justice, including mediation, as well as the possibility of developing an instrument such as a declaration of basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters, taking into account the preliminary draft elements of a declaration annexed to the present resolution;

4. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eleventh session on the comments received and the results of the meeting of experts;

5. *Invites* the Commission to take action at its eleventh session on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General;

6. *Calls upon* Member States, building on the results of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,[49] to continue to exchange information on experiences in the implementation and evaluation of programmes for restorative justice, including mediation.

43rd plenary meeting
27 July 2000

[64] See *Official Journal of the European Communities*, No. L 358, 31 December 1998.

[65] E/CN.15/1999/WP.1/Add.1.

[66] Council of Europe, *European Treaty Series*, No. 174.

[67] See *Official Gazette of the Council of Europe: Committee of Ministers part-volume*, No. V – May 2000, recommendation R (2000) 10.

[68] See www.gca-cma.org.

Annex

Preliminary draft elements of a declaration of basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters

I. Definitions

1. "Restorative justice programme" means any programme that uses restorative processes or aims to achieve restorative outcomes.

2. "Restorative outcome" means an agreement reached as the result of a restorative process. Examples of restorative outcomes include restitution, community service and any other programme or response designed to achieve reparation for the victim and community and reintegration of the victim and/or the offender.

3. "Restorative process" means any process in which the victim, the offender and/or any other individuals or community members affected by a crime participate together actively in the resolution of matters arising from the crime, often with the help of a fair and impartial third party. Examples of restorative processes include mediation, conferencing and sentencing circles.

4. "Parties" means the victim, the offender and any other individuals or community members affected by a crime who may be involved in a restorative justice programme.

5. "Facilitator" means a fair and impartial third party whose role is to facilitate the participation of victims and offenders in an encounter programme.

II. Use of restorative justice programmes

6. Restorative justice programmes should be generally available at all stages of the criminal justice process.

7. Restorative processes should be used only with the free and voluntary consent of the parties. The parties should be able to withdraw such consent at any time during the process. Agreements should be arrived at voluntarily by the parties and should contain only reasonable and proportionate obligations.

8. All parties should normally acknowledge the basic facts of a case as a basis for participation in a restorative process. Participation should not be used as evidence of admission of guilt in subsequent legal proceedings.

9. Obvious disparities with respect to factors such as power imbalances and the age, maturity or intellectual capacity of the parties should be taken into consideration in referring a case to and in conducting a restorative process. Similarly, obvious threats to the safety of any of the parties should also be considered in referring a case to and in conducting a restorative process. The views of the parties themselves about the suitability of restorative processes or outcomes should be given great deference in this consideration.

10. Where restorative processes and/or outcomes are not possible, criminal justice officials should do all they can to encourage the offender to take responsibility vis-à-vis the victim and affected communities, and reintegration of the victim and/or offender into the community.

III. Operation of restorative justice programmes

11. Guidelines and standards should be established, with legislative authority when necessary, that govern the use of restorative justice programmes. Such guidelines and standards should address:

(*a*) The conditions for the referral of cases to restorative justice programmes;

(*b*) The handling of cases following a restorative process;

(*c*) The qualifications, training and assessment of facilitators;

(*d*) The administration of restorative justice programmes;

(*e*) Standards of competence and ethical rules governing the operation of restorative justice programmes.

12. Fundamental procedural safeguards should be applied to restorative justice programmes and in particular to restorative processes:

(*a*) The parties should have the right to legal advice before and after the restorative process and, where necessary, to translation and/or interpretation. Minors should, in addition, have the right to parental assistance;

(*b*) Before agreeing to participate in restorative processes, the parties should be fully informed of their rights, the nature of the process and the possible consequences of their decision;

(*c*) Neither the victim nor the offender should be induced by unfair means to participate in restorative processes or outcomes.

13. Discussions in restorative processes should be confidential and should not be disclosed subsequently, except with the agreement of the parties.

14. Judicial discharges based on agreements arising out of restorative justice programmes should have the same status as judicial decisions or judgements and should preclude prosecution in respect of the same facts (*non bis in idem*).

15. Where no agreement can be made between the parties, the case should be referred back to the criminal justice authorities and a decision as to how to proceed should be taken without delay. Lack of agreement may not be used as justification for a more severe sentence in subsequent criminal justice proceedings.

16. Failure to implement an agreement made in the course of a restorative process should be referred back to the restorative programme or to the criminal justice authorities and a decision as to how to proceed should be taken without delay. Failure to implement the agreement may not be used as justification for a more severe sentence in subsequent criminal justice proceedings.

IV. Facilitators

17. Facilitators should be recruited from all sections of society and should generally possess good understanding of local cultures and communities. They should be able to demonstrate sound judgement and the interpersonal skills necessary for conducting restorative processes.

18. Facilitators should perform their duties in an impartial manner, based on the facts of the case and on the needs and wishes of the parties. They should always respect the dignity of the parties and ensure that the parties act with respect towards each other.

19. Facilitators should be responsible for providing a safe and appropriate environment for the restorative process. They should be sensitive to any vulnerability of the parties.

20. Facilitators should receive initial training before taking up facilitation duties and should also receive in-service training. The training should aim at providing skills in conflict resolution, taking into account the particular needs of victims and offenders, at providing basic knowledge of the criminal justice system and at providing a thorough knowledge of the operation of the restorative programme in which they will do their work.

V. Continuing development of restorative justice programmes

21. There should be regular consultation between criminal justice authorities and administrators of restorative justice programmes to develop a common understanding of restorative processes and outcomes, to increase the extent to which restorative programmes are used and to explore ways in which restorative approaches might be incorporated into criminal justice practices.

22. Member States should promote research on and evaluation of restorative justice programmes to assess the extent to which they result in restorative outcomes, serve as an alternative to the criminal justice process and provide positive outcomes for all parties.

23. Restorative justice processes may need to undergo change in concrete form over time. Member States should therefore encourage regular, rigorous evaluation and modification of such programmes in the light of the above definitions.

2000/15. Implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the importance of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 40/34 of 29 November 1985, and the adoption of the Declaration as an important landmark in international efforts to improve the treatment of victims,

Bearing in mind that the General Assembly, in its resolution 40/34, called upon Member States to take the necessary steps to give effect to the provisions of the Declaration, and urged United Nations entities, other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to cooperate in the implementation of those provisions,

Recalling its resolution 1998/21 of 28 July 1998, in which it requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States regarding the desirability and feasibility of establishing an international fund for victims of crime and abuse of power and to convene a working group on this matter, consisting of Member States that expressed an interest in such a fund,

Recalling also the plan of action for the implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, annexed to its resolution 1998/21,

Deeply concerned about the continuing victimization by crime, especially organized crime, violence, terrorism and abuse of power, in particular of vulnerable individuals such as women and children, which exacts a vast human cost and impairs the quality of life in many parts of the world,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the work done by the working group of experts that met in January 2000 pursuant to resolution 1998/21;

2. *Takes note* of the finding of the working group of experts that there is a need to provide adequate assistance to initiatives in the area of victim care;[69]

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on possible ways and means of providing adequate assistance to initiatives in the area of victim care, taking into account, inter alia, the existing mechanisms providing such assistance and the report of the working group of experts, and to submit it to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its tenth session;

4. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to

[69] See E/CN.15/2000/CRP.3.

continue to take the necessary steps to give effect to the provisions of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power in cooperation with United Nations entities and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

5. *Invites* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider at its tenth session the report of the working group of experts and the report of the Secretary-General.

43rd plenary meeting
27 July 2000

2000/16. Inclusion of international drug control as a topic for the Millennium Assembly of the United Nations and the Millennium Summit of the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that the General Assembly, at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, held in New York from 8 to 10 June 1998, reaffirmed the unwavering determination and commitment of Member States to overcoming the world drug problem through domestic and international strategies to reduce both the illicit supply of and the demand for drugs, and recognized that action against the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility requiring an integrated and balanced approach with full respect for the sovereignty of States,[70]

Recalling also that the General Assembly, in its resolution 53/202 of 17 December 1998, decided to designate its fifty-fifth session as "The Millennium Assembly of the United Nations" and to convene a Millennium Summit of the United Nations,

Noting that the Secretary-General, in response to the need to address persistent problems efficiently and effectively and to deal with the emerging trends and challenges of the future, identified drug control as one of the overall priorities of work for the United Nations in its medium-term plan for the period 1998–2001,[71]

Noting with grave concern that the drug problem is a global challenge involving tens of millions of victims abusing drugs worldwide and causing massive social and health difficulties, as well as undermining economies,

Aware that drug trafficking and abuse have an impact on many key areas of United Nations activities,

Recognizing the need for Governments to implement comprehensive measures to follow up the work of the General Assembly at its twentieth special session and to monitor their implementation,

Emphasizing the important role of the international community in mobilizing efforts to give effect to its commitment to drug control as an integral part of the United Nations overall programme for the new millennium,

Noting the forthcoming publication of the new *World Drug Report*,

1. *Invites* the General Assembly to include the world drug problem as an item in the agenda of the Millennium Assembly of the United Nations and of the Millennium Summit of the United Nations to be held from 6 to 8 September 2000;

2. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to inform the Secretary-General of the contents of the present resolution in the light of the preparations being undertaken for the Millennium Assembly of the United Nations and the Millennium Summit of the United Nations.

43rd plenary meeting
27 July 2000

2000/17. Promotion of the design of national and regional prevention programmes through an interdisciplinary approach

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[72]

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[73] and in particular the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[74]

Stressing the need for interdisciplinary teams to promote national and regional prevention programmes, taking into account the specificities and distinguishing features of each region and country, with the aim of promoting health and individual and social well-being and raising awareness, through positive messages, of the consequences of drug abuse with regard to the achievement of that aim,

Noting the need for exchange of information on efforts in this field to ensure the effectiveness of international cooperation and solidarity,

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[70] See General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

[71] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-third Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/53/6/Rev.1).

[72] See *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November–20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

[73] General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

[74] General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.

Having considered the *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999*,[75] which points to the need to continue work on the design of policies to reduce the demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

1. *Urges* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, subject to the availability of voluntary contributions, to support States and regional bodies in the design, through an interdisciplinary approach, of national and regional prevention programmes, taking into account the specificities and distinguishing features of each region and country, with the aim of promoting health and individual and social well-being and raising awareness, through positive messages, of the consequences of drug abuse with regard to the achievement of that aim;

2. *Urges* Member States to promote the establishment of interdisciplinary approaches, as well as multidisciplinary teams, to pursue, in the context of demand reduction, the objectives set out in paragraph 1 above;

3. *Calls* for the promotion of information and education programmes that will raise awareness of the risks of drug abuse, taking into account differences in gender, culture and education among the target groups, with special attention being paid to children and young people, and will reflect sound, precise and balanced data;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments for consideration.

43rd plenary meeting
27 July 2000

2000/18. Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1999/33 of 28 July 1999 and previous relevant resolutions,

Emphasizing that the need to balance the global licit supply of opiates against the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes is central to the international strategy and policy of drug control,

Noting the fundamental need for international cooperation and solidarity with the traditional supplier countries in drug control to ensure universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[76]

Having considered the *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999*,[75] in which the Board points out that in 1998 the current status of stocks of opiate raw materials and major opiates seemed to have improved, and that a balance between consumption and production of opiate raw materials was achieved as a result of the efforts made by the two traditional suppliers, India and Turkey, together with other producing countries,

Noting the importance of opiates in pain relief therapy as advocated by the World Health Organization,

1. *Urges* all Governments to continue to contribute to the maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials for medical and scientific needs, the achievement of which would be facilitated by maintaining, insofar as their constitutional and legal systems permit, support to the traditional supplier countries, and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials;

2. *Urges* Governments of all producing countries to adhere strictly to the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[76] and to take effective measures to prevent illicit production or diversion of opiate raw materials to illicit channels, especially when increasing licit production;

3. *Urges* consumer countries to assess their licit needs for opiate raw materials realistically and to communicate those needs to the International Narcotics Control Board in order to ensure easy supply, and urges concerned producing countries and the Board to increase efforts to monitor the available supply and to ensure sufficient stocks of licit opiate raw materials;

4. *Requests* the Board to continue its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions in full compliance with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961;

5. *Commends* the Board for its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Council resolutions and, in particular:

(*a*) In urging the Governments concerned to adjust global production of opiate raw materials to a level corresponding to actual licit needs and to avoid unforeseen imbalances between licit supply of and demand for opiates caused by the exportation of products manufactured from seized and confiscated drugs;

(*b*) In inviting the Governments concerned to ensure that opiates imported into their countries for medical and scientific use do not originate from countries that transform seized and confiscated drugs into licit opiates;

(*c*) In arranging informal meetings, during sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with the main States importing and producing opiate raw materials;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

43rd plenary meeting
27 July 2000

[75] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.1.

[76] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

2000/19. Funding operational activities for development of the United Nations system

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 53/192 of 15 December 1998 on the triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system and Council resolution 1999/6 of 23 July 1999,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[77]

2. *Reiterates* that the fundamental characteristics of the operational activities of the United Nations system should be, inter alia, their universal, voluntary and grant nature, their neutrality, impartiality and multilateralism and their ability to respond to the development needs of developing countries in a flexible manner, and that all operational activities must be country-driven, in response to and in accordance with the national development plans, policies and priorities of the recipient Governments concerned;

3. *Stresses* the primary responsibility of national Governments for their country's development, and recognizes the importance of national ownership of development programmes;

4. *Recognizes* that operational activities are one of the major pillars of the United Nations and play a fundamental role in the creation of a more united, peaceful, and prosperous world;

5. *Strongly reaffirms* that the impact of operational activities for development of the United Nations system must be enhanced by, inter alia, a substantial increase in their funding on a predictable, continuous and assured basis, commensurate with the increasing needs of developing countries, as well as through the full implementation of General Assembly resolutions 47/199 of 22 December 1992, 48/162 of 20 December 1993, 50/120 of 20 December 1995 and 53/192 and the parts of resolution 52/12 B of 19 December 1997 relevant to operational activities for development;

6. *Reaffirms* the need for priority allocation of scarce grant resources to programmes and projects in low-income countries, in particular the least developed countries, and in this context expresses concern over any further decline in programme expenditures in those countries, and encourages all efforts to reverse this situation;

7. *Stresses* the need for a continuous overall improvement, within existing mandates, in the effectiveness, efficiency and impact of the United Nations system in delivering its development assistance, and welcomes the steps that have been taken to that end;

8. *Also stresses* in this regard the continued need for funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations development system to continue to report on the overall results achieved to their executive boards or governing bodies and to the Council;

9. *Reaffirms* that core resources, because they are untied resources, are the bedrock of the operational activities of the United Nations system, and in this regard notes with serious concern the overall decline or stagnation in core resources available to many United Nations funds and programmes, in particular the United Nations Development Programme;

10. *Notes* the efforts of the Executive Boards and secretariats of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund and of the United Nations Children's Fund to establish multi-year funding frameworks that integrate programme objectives, resources, budgets and outcomes, with the objective of increasing core resources and enhancing their predictability, and in this regard invites them to continue to develop and refine the frameworks as a strategic resource management tool;

11. *Appreciates* in this context the efforts of countries, including donor and programme countries, which have increased or maintained their high level of contributions to the core resources of United Nations funds and programmes during 1999 and 2000 and also of those which have made multi-year pledges to core resources;

12. *Underlines* the need to avoid overdependence on a limited number of donors, emphasizes the importance of shared responsibility, taking into account established official development assistance targets, including targets established at the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, and calls on donors and other countries in a position to do so to increase their contributions to the core/regular resources of United Nations funds and programmes;

13. *Notes* the increase in and the importance of non-core resources, including cost-sharing, trust funds and non-traditional sources of financing as a mechanism to enhance the capacity and to supplement the means of operational activities for development, contributing to an increase in total resources, even though unsatisfactory because the increase in non-core resources cannot compensate for the decline in the level of core resources;

14. *Also notes* in this context the contributions by private sources, which can supplement but cannot substitute for contributions by Governments, to finance or extend programmes implemented within existing guidelines of United Nations funds and programmes;

15. *Reaffirms* that South-South cooperation, including technical and economic cooperation among developing countries, offers viable opportunities for the development of developing countries, and in this context reiterates its request that the executive boards of the funds and programmes review,

[77] E/2000/46

with a view to considering an increase, the allocation of resources for activities involving technical cooperation among developing countries;

16. *Requests* the Secretary General, in the context of the next triennial policy review, to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress in the implementation of the multi-year funding frameworks, as part of ongoing efforts to strengthen the strategic resource management in the funds and programmes and to reverse the declining trend in core resources.

44th plenary meeting
28 July 2000

2000/20. Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 53/192 on the triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 53/192 of 15 December 1998 on the triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system and Council resolution 1999/6 of 23 July 1999,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation[78] and of the consolidated list of issues related to the coordination of operational activities;[79]

2. *Reiterates* that the fundamental characteristics of the operational activities of the United Nations system should be, inter alia, their universal, voluntary and grant nature, their neutrality, impartiality and multilateralism and their ability to respond to the development needs of developing countries in a flexible manner, and that all operational activities must be country-driven, in response to and in accordance with the national development plans, policies and priorities of the recipient Governments concerned;

3. *Notes* the progress achieved in simplification and harmonization of programming cycles and procedures, and calls on the funds and programmes and specialized agencies involved in the coordination efforts in the field to take further steps to enhance and ensure the sustainability of this process, in particular in the area of decentralization and financial management;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as part of the preparation of the next triennial policy review of 2001, to assess, in full and close cooperation with programme countries, the extent to which such harmonization and simplification have benefited the programme countries, inter alia, through greater coordination and synergy in programme design and implementation, as well as the obstacles encountered, and to make appropriate recommendations for consideration at the next triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development, utilizing, inter alia, the ongoing management process and an assessment, inter alia, of the joint mid-term review, joint evaluation and joint programme experiences, as appropriate;

5. *Emphasizes* that simplification and harmonization of procedures, in the context of decentralization of processes, as adopted by the executive boards of the United Nations funds and programmes, should be responsive to the needs of developing countries, while bearing in mind the impact of these procedures on the capacity of recipient countries to integrate the programmes of the United Nations system into the national development process;

6. *Stresses* the importance of ensuring full government participation in the formulation and the implementation of the common country assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, and urges the funds and programmes, in full and close consultation and cooperation with them, to continue to review these processes at the country level with a view to effecting streamlining and simplification so as to reduce the administrative and financial costs to the recipient Governments as well as to the United Nations system;

7. *Notes* the progress and the challenges with regard to the common country assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, as highlighted in the report of the Secretary-General,[78] and encourages the funds and programmes to ensure that the United Nations Development Assistance Framework promotes a country-driven, collaborative and coherent response by the United Nations system so as to achieve a greater impact at the country level fully consistent with and in support of national priorities;

8. *Also notes* that coordination activities, though beneficial, represent transaction costs that are borne by both recipient countries and the organizations of the United Nations system, and emphasizes the need for their continuous evaluation and for an analysis and assessment of costs as compared with the total programme expenditures of operational activities for development, in order to ensure maximum efficiency and feasibility;

9. *Reaffirms* the importance of independent, transparent and impartial joint and periodic evaluations of operational activities at the country level, under the leadership of recipient Governments, and with the support of the resident coordinator system, to enhance their efficiency, effectiveness and impact;

10. *Notes* the preparations for the impact evaluation of operational activities, in particular of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, as mandated in General

[78] E/2000/46 and Add.1 and 2 and Add.2/Corr.1.

[79] E/2000/CRP.1.

Assembly resolution 53/192, as part of the preparations for the next triennial policy review;

11. *Invites* the funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system, with the full involvement of the recipient Government concerned in the process of such evaluation, to participate actively and to support the ongoing study by the Secretariat;

12. *Encourages* greater cooperation between the World Bank, the regional banks and all funds and programmes, with a view to achieving increased complementarity and better division of labour, as well as enhanced coherence in their sectoral activities, building on the existing arrangements and fully in accordance with the priorities of the recipient Government, and in this regard emphasizes the importance of ensuring, under the leadership of national Governments, greater consistency between the strategic frameworks developed by the United Nations funds, programmes and agencies and the Bretton Woods institutions;

13. *Notes* the ongoing dialogue of members of the United Nations Development Group with the Bretton Woods institutions, and encourages similar consultations with the World Trade Organization, fully recognizing the primary coordinating role of programme country Governments as well as the respective mandates of these institutions, and requests them to report to the Council on this dialogue at its next substantive session, especially in the context of preparations for the triennial policy review;

14. *Requests* the United Nations system to take further measures to improve the effective incorporation of technical cooperation among developing countries into their programmes and projects, and to intensify efforts towards mainstreaming the modality of technical cooperation among developing countries, inter alia, through support to the activities of the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, and encourages other relevant international institutions to take similar measures;

15. *Notes* that country-driven programming offers additional opportunities for greater use of the modalities of technical cooperation among developing countries by programme countries;

16. *Requests* the programmes and funds to submit to the Council, through their executive boards, information and analysis in respect of the extent to which cross-cutting themes and goals emerging from global conferences have been integrated into their programme priorities in a coherent manner, as well as in respect of specific steps taken to develop complementary and collaborative approaches with other United Nations organizations in promoting the implementation of global targets, to assist the Secretary-General in the preparation of his report to the General Assembly through the Council on this issue;

17. *Notes* the progress of the resident coordinator system in assisting Governments in their efforts towards an integrated and coordinated follow-up to global conferences, and encourages further work by the country-level theme groups in addressing the areas highlighted by the Council;

18. *Encourages* the United Nations development system to strengthen efforts towards gender mainstreaming, empowerment of women and gender equality, in particular taking into account the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[80] and the twenty-fourth special session of the Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world",[81]

19. *Welcomes* in this context the ten-year United Nations Girls' Education Initiative launched by the Secretary-General at the World Education Forum, held in Dakar from 26 to 28 April 2000;

20. *Notes* the lessons learned by the programmes and funds in the implementation of their gender-balance policy, and calls for further efforts to retain women at mid-career and actively to promote their career advancement;

21. *Appreciates* the progress achieved so far in broadening the pool of resident coordinators and in improving the gender balance of resident coordinators, and invites the funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system to make further efforts to increase and monitor their nomination of qualified women candidates for the resident coordinator vacancies;

22. *Recommends* that the practice of holding joint meetings of the bureaux of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme be continued, with a view to improving the impact of these meetings, and in this regard requests the funds and programmes to examine the possibility of having joint reports prepared by their secretariats for these meetings, focused on some issues of specific joint interest, so as to ensure an effective follow-up of the resolutions of the Council and the General Assembly concerning the coordination of operational activities for development, and to report thereon to the Council at its substantive session of 2001;

23. *Underlines* the progress achieved in the coordination of operational activities for development, stresses the importance of continuing efforts for improving coordination based on a system-wide approach, and in this regard welcomes

[80] General Assembly resolutions S-23/2, annex, and S-23/3, annex.

[81] General Assembly resolution S-24/2, annex.

the recent initiatives taken by some specialized agencies to strengthen their participation in the internal coordination mechanisms, such as the United Nations Development Group and the Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions;

24. *Requests* the Secretary General, in the context of the next triennial policy review, to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the impact of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and progress in the implementation of the multi-year funding framework, as part of ongoing efforts to reverse the declining trend in core resources, and also on improving the efficiency and effectiveness of operational activities of the United Nations system, including recommendations for enhancing the impact of these processes, as well as for appropriate follow-up.

44th plenary meeting
28 July 2000

2000/21. Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/14 of 17 April 2000,[1]

1. *Approves* the Commission's recommendation that the General Assembly, through the Council, request the Secretary-General to assign high priority to the activities of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and to earmark adequate resources to finance the activities of the Programme;

2. *Endorses* the Commission's decision to appoint an eleven-member Bureau for the two sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, comprising two representatives per regional group and a representative of the host country as an ex-officio member, in order to ensure continuity and the adequate representation of all Member States;

3. *Approves* the Commission's requests to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights:

(*a*) To continue and intensify, in her capacity as Secretary-General of the World Conference, the activities already initiated within the framework of the world information campaign with a view to mobilization and support for the objectives of the World Conference by all sectors of political, economic, social and cultural life, as well as other interested sectors;

(*b*) To undertake appropriate consultations with non-governmental organizations on the possibility that they might hold a forum before and partly during the World Conference and, insofar as possible, to provide them with technical assistance for that purpose;

4. *Also approves* the Commission's requests:

(*a*) To the Secretary-General, the United Nations specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions to provide financial and technical assistance for the organization of the regional preparatory meetings planned in the context of the World Conference;

(*b*) To the regional preparatory processes to identify trends, priorities and obstacles at the national and regional levels, to formulate specific recommendations for the action to be carried out in future to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and to submit to the Preparatory Committee, by its 2001 session at the latest, the conclusions of these regional preparatory processes;

(*c*) To the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session on the implementation of Commission resolution 2000/14 under the agenda item entitled "Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and all forms of discrimination";

5. *Further approves* the Commission's recommendations that:

(*a*) The World Conference adopt a declaration and a programme of action containing concrete and practical recommendations to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

(*b*) The particular situation of children receive special attention during the preparations for and during the World Conference, especially in its outcome;

(*c*) The importance of adopting systematically a gender-based approach through the preparations for and in the outcome of the World Conference be stressed.

45th plenary meeting
28 July 2000

2000/22. Establishment of a Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the provision contained in the final document of the World Conference on Human Rights, held in Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, according to which the establishment of a permanent forum for indigenous people within the United Nations system should be considered,[82]

Recalling also that consideration of the establishment of a permanent forum is recognized as one of the important

[82] See A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III, sect. II.B, para. 32.

objectives of the programme of activities for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People,[43]

Noting the two workshops on the subject held under the auspices of the Commission on Human Rights in Copenhagen from 26 to 28 June 1995 and in Santiago from 30 June to 2 July 1997,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Review of the existing mechanisms, procedures and programmes within the United Nations concerning indigenous people",[44] and noting in particular the striking absence of a mechanism to ensure coordination and regular exchange of information among interested parties – Governments, the United Nations and indigenous people – on an ongoing basis,

Taking into account the deliberations of the open-ended inter-sessional ad hoc working group on a permanent forum for indigenous people[45] established pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1998/20 of 9 April 1998[45] and 1999/52 of 27 April 1999[46] to consider the establishment of a permanent forum and to submit concrete proposals to that effect, as well as the consideration given to the subject at the fifty-sixth session of the Commission,

Wishing to finalize this project during the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People as one means of furthering the objectives of the Decade in partnership between Governments and indigenous people,

Stressing that the establishment of the permanent forum should lead to careful consideration of the future of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights,

Bearing in mind the common resolve to promote peace and prosperity in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and recalling the functions and powers of the Council in that respect as contained in the Charter,

1. *Decides* to establish as a subsidiary organ of the Council a permanent forum on indigenous issues, consisting of sixteen members, eight members to be nominated by Governments and elected by the Council, and eight members to be appointed by the President of the Council following formal consultation with the Bureau and the regional groups through their coordinators, on the basis of broad consultations with indigenous organizations, taking into account the diversity and geographical distribution of the indigenous people of the world as well as the principles of transparency, representativity and equal opportunity for all indigenous people, including internal processes, when appropriate, and local indigenous consultation processes, with all members serving in their personal capacity as independent experts on indigenous issues for a period of three years with the possibility of re-election or reappointment for one further period; States, United Nations bodies and organs, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council may participate as observers; organizations of indigenous people may equally participate as observers in accordance with the procedures which have been applied in the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights;

2. *Also decides* that the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues shall serve as an advisory body to the Council with a mandate to discuss indigenous issues within the mandate of the Council relating to economic and social development, culture, the environment, education, health and human rights; in so doing the Permanent Forum shall:

(*a*) Provide expert advice and recommendations on indigenous issues to the Council, as well as to programmes, funds and agencies of the United Nations, through the Council;

(*b*) Raise awareness and promote the integration and coordination of activities relating to indigenous issues within the United Nations system;

(*c*) Prepare and disseminate information on indigenous issues;

3. *Further decides* that the Permanent Forum shall apply the rules of procedure established for subsidiary organs of the Council as applicable, unless otherwise decided by the Council; the principle of consensus shall govern the work of the Permanent Forum;

4. *Decides* that the Permanent Forum shall hold an annual session of ten working days at the United Nations Office at Geneva or at United Nations Headquarters or at such other place as the Permanent Forum may decide in accordance with existing financial rules and regulations of the United Nations;

5. *Also decides* that the Permanent Forum shall submit an annual report to the Council on its activities, including any recommendations for approval; the report shall be distributed to the relevant United Nations organs, funds, programmes and agencies as a means, inter alia, of furthering the dialogue on indigenous issues within the United Nations system;

6. *Further decides* that the financing of the Permanent Forum shall be provided from within existing resources through the regular budget of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and through such voluntary contributions as may be donated;

7. *Decides* that, five years after its establishment, an evaluation of the functioning of the Permanent Forum,

[43] General Assembly resolution 50/157, annex.

[44] A/51/493.

[45] See E/CN.4/1999/83 and E/CN.4/2000/86.

[46] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 3* (E/1999/23), chap. II, sect. A.

including the method for selection of its members, shall be carried out by the Council in the light of the experience gained;

8. *Also decides*, once the Permanent Forum has been established and has held its first annual session, to review, without prejudging any outcome, all existing mechanisms, procedures and programmes within the United Nations concerning indigenous issues, including the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, with a view to rationalizing activities, avoiding duplication and overlap and promoting effectiveness.

45th plenary meeting
28 July 2000

2000/23. Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered with appreciation the section concerning the situation of Palestinian women and assistance provided by organizations of the United Nations system of the report of the Secretary-General[*] on follow-up to and implementation of the Beijing Declaration[**] and Platform for Action[**] adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women,

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[58] in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children, and the Beijing Platform for Action,

Recalling also its resolution 1999/15 of 28 July 1999 and other relevant United Nations resolutions,

Recalling further the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women[37] as it concerns the protection of civilian populations,

Stressing the need for full implementation of the Memorandum signed at Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, on 4 September 1999 and full compliance with the existing agreements, as well as the need for the conclusion of the final settlement by the agreed time of September 2000,

Concerned about the continuing difficult situation of Palestinian women in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and about the severe consequences of continuous illegal Israeli settlement activities, as well as the harsh economic conditions and other consequences for the situation of Palestinian women and their families resulting from the frequent closures and isolation of the occupied territory,

1. *Calls upon* the concerned parties, as well as the entire international community, to exert all the necessary efforts to ensure the continuity and success of the peace process and its conclusion by the agreed time of September 2000 and the achievement of tangible progress in the improvement of the situation of Palestinian women and their families;

2. *Reaffirms* that the Israeli occupation remains a major obstacle for Palestinian women with regard to their advancement, self-reliance and integration in the development planning of their society;

3. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply fully with the provisions and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[31] the Regulations annexed to The Hague Convention IV, of 18 October 1907[59] and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[39] in order to protect the rights of Palestinian women and their families;

4. *Calls upon* Israel to facilitate the return of all refugees and displaced Palestinian women and children to their homes and properties, in compliance with the relevant United Nations resolutions;

5. *Urges* Member States, financial organizations of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and other relevant institutions to intensify their efforts to provide financial and technical assistance to Palestinian women, especially during the transitional period;

6. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to continue to monitor and take action with regard to the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,[58] in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children, and the Beijing Platform for Action;[37]

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to review the situation and to assist Palestinian women by all available means, and to submit to the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-fifth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

45th plenary meeting
28 July 2000

2000/24. Revitalization and strengthening of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1979/11 of 9 May 1979, in which it recommended that the International Research and Training

[*] E/CN.6/2000/2, sect. III.A.

[**] *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10), chap. I, sect. A.

[59] See Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

Institute for the Advancement of Women be located in the Dominican Republic, a developing country,

Recalling also its resolution 1999/54 of 29 July 1999, in which it requested the Institute to adopt a new approach to research, training and communications through increased use of new information and communications technologies,

Recalling further the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Institute[90] and General Assembly resolution 54/140 of 17 December 1999 on the revitalization and strengthening of the Institute,

Recalling the importance of information and communications technologies for the advancement of women and the role of the Gender Awareness Information and Networking System in gender research, training, information dissemination and networking, in particular for women in developing countries, while at the same time supporting traditional methods of information dissemination, research and training,

Taking note of paragraph 85 (*c*) of the outcome document of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", held in New York from 5 to 10 June 2000, which called for support for national efforts, particularly in developing countries, for enlarged access to new information technology as part of the efforts to develop collaborative research, training and information dissemination, including through the Gender Awareness Information and Networking System being developed by the Institute, while at the same time supporting traditional methods of information dissemination, research and training,[91]

Stressing the need to rectify continuing anomalies noted in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on an evaluation of the Institute,[92]

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its twentieth session[93] and of the recommendations and decisions contained therein;

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Director of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women;[94]

3. *Commends* the Institute for undertaking important measures for its revitalization, in particular the development and launching of the prototype of the Gender Awareness Information and Networking System at the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", and its presentation at the information technology exhibit held in this connection at the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council from 5 to 7 July 2000;

4. *Acknowledges and appreciates* the support of those Governments and organizations that have contributed towards the revitalization efforts of the Institute and the preparation of the prototype of the Gender Awareness Information and Networking System;

5. *Expresses grave concern* that, despite these efforts, the level of contributions has not adequately increased to a level to enable the full implementation of the System nor the operational viability of the Institute beyond 31 December 2000;

6. *Urges* Member States to inform the Institute as soon as possible if contributions will be forthcoming in order for it to be able to plan its operations beyond 2000;

7. *Urges* the Institute, in order to improve its financial situation, to continue to explore new and innovative means of funding, and in this regard decides to amend article VI, paragraph 1, of the statute of the Institute,[95] as follows:

> "The activities of the Institute shall be funded by voluntary contributions from States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, foundations, including the United Nations Foundation, private sources and other sources in accordance with article VII of the statute";

8. *Urges* the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To continue to invite Member States to contribute to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women so that it can continue to fulfil its mandate beyond 2000;

(*b*) To encourage other relevant sources of funding within the United Nations, such as the United Nations Foundation, to contribute to the restructuring of the Institute;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session information on:

(*a*) Progress made in securing an adequate financial base for the operational viability of the Institute beyond 2000;

(*b*) Progress made in addressing the administrative anomalies noted in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit;[92]

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[90] A/54/352.

[91] See General Assembly resolution S-23/3, annex.

[92] See A/54/156-E/1999/102.

[93] E/2000/58.

[94] E/2000/59, annex.

[95] See A/39/511, annex.

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its substantive session of 2001 on the implementation of the present resolution.

45th plenary meeting
28 July 2000

2000/25. International Year of Volunteers

The Economic and Social Council

Recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 52/17 of 20 November 1997, in which it proclaimed the year 2001 as the International Year of Volunteers, and also recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/44 of 22 July 1997,

"*Recalling also* the outcome document of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, entitled 'World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world', held in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,[81] in which the General Assembly recommended the promotion of the involvement of volunteers in social development, inter alia, by encouraging Governments, taking into account the views of all actors, to develop comprehensive strategies and programmes by raising public awareness about the value and opportunities of voluntarism and by facilitating an enabling environment for individuals and other actors of civil society to engage in, and the private sector to support, voluntary activities,

"*Welcoming* the decision of the Commission for Social Development, at its thirty-eighth session, to include the subject of volunteering in the provisional agenda for its thirty-ninth session,[96]

"*Taking into account* the valuable contribution of volunteering to both economic and social development,

"*Bearing in mind* that volunteering is one of the important ways in which people participate in societal development,

"1. *Welcomes* the activities undertaken by States, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations and the United Nations system for the promotion of volunteerism and, specifically, in preparation for the observance of the International Year of Volunteers, and encourages them to continue their efforts;

"2. *Calls upon* States to promote, especially during the Year, an environment conducive to the discussion, at the national and local levels, of the characteristics and trends of volunteer action in their own societies, including the major challenges which the Year can help to address, and to incorporate the subject of volunteering into high-level and other meetings and events during 2001;

"3. *Invites* States to consider all means available for more people to become involved in voluntary action and to be drawn from a broader cross-section of society, especially from groups, including young people, older people and people with disabilities, in view of the benefits accruing to volunteers through volunteer action;

"4. *Encourages* Governments, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, eminent persons and other relevant actors to take all possible measures to promote volunteer action, especially during the Year, in particular at the local level, and in cooperation with, inter alia, local authorities, community leaders, the media and schools;

"5. *Encourages* organizations of the United Nations system to pay attention to the Year in their regular work and in their relevant meetings and to continue to collaborate with the United Nations Volunteers programme, as focal point for the Year, to ensure that the contributions of volunteers in their own areas of concern are fully recognized;

"6. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development to make appropriate suggestions and recommendations to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, to further the contribution of volunteering to social development;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit his note[97] transmitting the contribution of the United Nations Volunteers programme to the preparations for the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, entitled 'World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world', as a document of the thirty-ninth session of the Commission for Social Development, and requests him, furthermore, to disseminate it widely within the United Nations system, including by making it available to the Commission on Human Settlements acting as preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the Habitat Agenda, the preparatory committee for the special session of the General Assembly for follow-up to the World Summit for Children, the preparatory committee

[96] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 6* and corrigendum (E/2000/26 and Corr.1), chap. I, sect. B.

[97] A/AC.253/16/Add.7.

for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and the Commission on the Status of Women at its forty-fifth session;

"8. *Decides* that two plenary meetings of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly shall be devoted to volunteering, to coincide with the close of the International Year of Volunteers on 5 December 2001, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report on ways Governments and the United Nations system could support volunteering, for discussion on that occasion;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the outcome of the International Year of Volunteers and its follow-up."

45th plenary meeting
28 July 2000

2000/26. The role of employment and work in poverty eradication: empowerment and advancement of women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the ministerial communiqué on the theme "The role of employment and work in poverty eradication: empowerment and advancement of women", adopted on 7 July 1999 at the high-level segment of its substantive session of 1999,[98]

Acknowledging the important outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[80] and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world",[81]

Recognizing the progress achieved in placing poverty eradication at the centre of national and international policy agendas and in formulating poverty eradication policies and strategies,

Recognizing also that considerable progress has been made in increasing recognition of gender dimensions of poverty and in the recognition that gender equality is one of the factors of specific importance for eradicating poverty, in particular in relation to the feminization of poverty,

Recognizing further that there has been increased attention to the goal of full employment and to policies aimed at employment growth,

Noting with concern the persistent problems in addressing the challenges of poverty eradication, gender inequalities, empowerment and advancement of women and employment, as reflected in the outcome documents of the recent five-year reviews of the Fourth World Conference on Women and the World Summit for Social Development,

1. *Reaffirms* the commitments and recommendations contained in its 1999 ministerial communiqué,[98] and welcomes the outcome documents of the twenty-third[80] and twenty-fourth[81] special sessions of the General Assembly;

2. *Strongly encourages* Governments to pursue and strengthen their efforts to work towards achieving the goals of poverty eradication, full and productive employment and the empowerment and advancement of women by implementing the recommendations of the communiqué and the commitments that they undertook at the World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women and their five-year reviews, and the other major conferences and summits of the 1990s, as well as at the World Education Forum;

3. *Reiterates* the call for the relevant organizations of the United Nations system and the international community to take consistent, coherent, coordinated and joint action in support of national efforts to eradicate poverty, with particular attention to employment creation and work and the empowerment and advancement of women;

4. *Welcomes* the commitment undertaken by the General Assembly at its twenty-fourth special session on the five-year review of the World Summit for Social Development to place poverty eradication at the centre of economic and social development and build consensus with all relevant actors at all levels on policies and strategies to reduce the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by one half by the year 2015, with a view to eradicating poverty;

5. *Reaffirms* the need for Governments and the international community, in the context of their efforts to achieve the empowerment and advancement of women, to address, as a matter of urgency, the challenges of poverty eradication and employment creation in a holistic manner, which includes alleviation of the negative effects on women associated with structural adjustment programmes and trade liberalization and of the disproportionate burden borne by women living in poverty, as well as the identification and implementation of development-oriented and durable solutions which integrate a gender perspective with regard to external debt and debt-servicing problems of developing countries, including least developed countries;

6. *Urges* all Member States to take measures, at the national and international levels, to promote the effective mobilization of resources in order to facilitate the full

[98] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/54/3/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 23.

implementation of the recommendations of the 1999 ministerial communiqué and the outcomes of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth special sessions of the General Assembly, and urges donor countries to strive to fulfil the internationally agreed target, yet to be attained, of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for overall official development assistance as soon as possible, and in this regard welcomes the efforts made by those donors that have reached and surpassed such targets;

7. *Urges* all States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[34] to do so as soon as possible, urges all States parties to fulfil their obligations under the Convention, and invites all States to promote universal ratification and implementation of International Labour Organization Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, and to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families;[99]

8. *Invites* States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Optional Protocol thereto;[100]

9. *Encourages* Governments, international organizations and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in particular women's organizations, the media and the private sector to interact further and establish partnerships within and across countries aimed at contributing to poverty eradication and the empowerment of women.

45th plenary meeting
28 July 2000

2000/27. Basic indicators for the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits at all levels

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its decision 1998/290 of 31 July 1998 on basic indicators for the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields and section II of its resolution 1999/55 of 30 July 1999 on integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on progress on basic indicators for the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits at all levels;[101]

2. *Reaffirms* the important role that the functional commissions play in the integrated and coordinated follow-up to and evaluation of the implementation of the outcome of major United Nations conferences and summits;

3. *Also reaffirms* the recommendations contained in section II of its resolution 1999/55 and the importance of national efforts to build statistical capacity in all countries, including through statistical training, and of effective international support in this context for developing countries;

4. *Urges* countries, the United Nations funds and programmes, the Secretariat, bilateral funding agencies, the Bretton Woods institutions and regional funding agencies to work closely together to implement these recommendations and to mobilize the required resources and coordinate their efforts to support national statistical capacity-building in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries;

5. *Emphasizes* that the indicators used by the Secretariat in the context of the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits should be developed with the full participation of all countries and approved by the relevant intergovernmental bodies;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations funds and programmes, functional and regional commissions and specialized agencies to keep under review the full range of indicators used in their reports and information networks with full participation and ownership of Member States, with a view to avoiding duplication, as well as ensuring the transparency, consistency and reliability of these indicators;

7. *Requests* the executive boards of the United Nations funds and programmes, with the support of the Statistics Division of the Secretariat, to review as a matter of urgency the common country assessment indicator frameworks and report thereon to the Council at its substantive session of 2001;

8. *Invites* the Statistical Commission to serve as the intergovernmental focal point for the review of the indicators used by the United Nations system for the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits at all levels, and the methodologies employed in formulating them, including in the context of the elaboration of the common country assessment, and to make recommendations with a view to facilitating future consideration by the Council;

9. *Reiterates its invitation* to the Statistical Commission, with the assistance of the Statistics Division of the

[99] General Assembly resolution 45/158, annex.

[100] General Assembly resolution 54/4, annex.

[101] E/2000/60.

Secretariat and in close cooperation with other relevant bodies of the United Nations system, including the Administrative Committee on Coordination, and, as appropriate, other relevant international organizations, to review, with a view to facilitating future consideration by the Council, the work undertaken in harmonizing and rationalizing basic indicators in the context of the follow-up to United Nations conferences and summits, taking fully into account the decisions taken in other functional and regional commissions and, in that process, to identify a limited number of common indicators from among those currently accepted and widely used by the States Members of the United Nations, in order to lessen the data provision burden on Member States, bearing in mind the work done so far in this area;

10. *Stresses* the need further to develop indicators on means of implementation to evaluate progress towards conference goals in creating an enabling environment for development;

11. *Urges* the Secretariat, in particular the Statistics Division, to accelerate, with the support of the Subcommittee on Statistical Activities of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, the promotion of networking among national and international institutions in the area of statistics and in the development and application of indicators agreed to in the relevant intergovernmental bodies relating to the follow-up to the United Nations conferences and summits, in the context of its role as the focal point in the United Nations system in this regard, as well as to facilitate the exchange of relevant information and metadata between the United Nations system and Member States;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a progress report on the implementation of section II of resolution 1999/55 and the present resolution, for consideration by the Council at its substantive session of 2002.

45th plenary meeting
28 July 2000

2000/28. The need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States

The Economic and Social Council,

Aware of the interest of Member States in taking full advantage of information and communications technologies for the acceleration of economic and social development,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the need to harmonize and improve United Nations information systems for optimal utilization and access by all States, with due regard to all official languages,

Welcoming the report presented by the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Informatics on the progress achieved so far in fulfilling the mandate of the Working Group,

1. *Reiterates once again* the high priority that it attaches to easy, economical, uncomplicated and unhindered access for States Members of the United Nations, observers and non-governmental organizations accredited to the United Nations to the computerized databases and information systems and services of the United Nations, provided that the unhindered access of non-governmental organizations shall not prejudice the access of Member States and that it shall not impose an additional financial burden for the use of databases and other systems;

2. *Requests* the President of the Economic and Social Council to convene the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Informatics for one more year to enable it to carry out, from within existing resources, its work of facilitating the successful implementation of the initiatives being taken by the Secretary-General with regard to the use of information technology and of continuing the implementation of measures required to achieve its objectives; in this regard, the Working Group is requested to continue:

(*a*) To improve electronic connectivity via the Internet for all Member States in their capitals and at major United Nations locations, inter alia, through the enhanced connectivity of permanent missions to the Internet and United Nations databases;

(*b*) To improve the access of Member States to a wider range of United Nations information on economic and social, development and political issues and other substantive programming areas, and to have all official documents available via the Internet;

(*c*) To improve electronic links among Member States, the United Nations and the specialized agencies;

(*d*) To provide training for the staff of permanent missions to enable them to take advantage of the facilities being developed for Member States, in particular electronic mail and Internet web sites;

(*e*) To enhance the capacity of Member States to access United Nations data online, using low-cost telecommunications links or providing other modalities, for example, CD-ROM, whereby Member States can have access to specialized databases not available on the Internet;

(*f*) To make arrangements, as appropriate, to provide permanent missions of developing countries with the hardware platform to utilize Internet technology;

(*g*) To use videoconferencing to further communication and interaction between the United Nations, permanent missions and academic institutions;

(*h*) To intensify contacts with the private sector so as to bring its wealth of experience to bear on the work of the Working Group;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the fact that the efforts of the Working Group to draw the attention of Member States to the threat posed by the millennium bug were successful and that, as a result, international cooperation to address the problem of the millennium bug was also successful;

4. *Supports* the efforts of the Working Group to keep intact the network of national focal points that was established in connection with the millennium bug initiative, as a vehicle for the diffusion of best practices and lessons learned, in particular for the exchange of information on locally and regionally appropriate solutions, and in this regard appeals to countries and other sources to provide the extrabudgetary resources necessary to maintain the mailing list of the national focal points;

5. *Reiterates* the request made in paragraph 18 of the Ministerial Declaration entitled "Development and international cooperation in the twenty-first century: the role of information technology in the context of a knowledge-based global economy", adopted on 7 July 2000 at the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2000,[102] that the Working Group make recommendations regarding the proposal contained in paragraph 11 of the report of the high-level panel of experts on information and communications technology,[103] convened from 17 to 20 April 2000, that the United Nations create a task force on information and communications technologies;

6. *Requests* the Working Group to make recommendations to the Bureau of the Council on how the Council can carry out the tasks specified in paragraph 15 of the Ministerial Declaration for the enhancement of the United Nations role in promoting synergies and coherence of all efforts directed towards expanding the development impact of information and communications technologies;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to extend full cooperation to the Working Group and to give priority to implementing its recommendations;

8. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its substantive session of 2001 on the follow-up action taken on the present resolution, including the findings of the Working Group.

45th plenary meeting
28 July 2000

2000/29. Information and communications technologies task force

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Ministerial Declaration entitled "Development and international cooperation in the twenty-first century: the role of information technology in the context of a knowledge-based global economy", adopted on 7 July 2000 at the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2000,[102]

Noting that several international initiatives are being taken to bridge the global digital divide and create digital opportunities, including the establishment of a Digital Opportunities Task Force (dot force) by the Summit of the Group of Eight nations held in Okinawa, Japan, from 21 to 23 July 2000,[104]

1. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Informatics as contained in the annex to the present resolution;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council on the implementation of the present resolution at a resumed substantive session of the Council for approval.

45th plenary meeting
28 July 2000

Annex

Recommendations of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Informatics

1. The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Informatics recommends that an information and communications technologies task force be created with the objectives of providing overall leadership to the United Nations role in helping to formulate strategies for the development of information and communications technologies and putting those technologies at the service of development and, on the basis of consultations with all stakeholders and Member States, forging a strategic partnership between the United Nations system, private industry and financing trusts and foundations, donors, programme countries and other relevant stakeholders.

2. The Working Group recommends that the Secretary-General undertake consultations with all stakeholders and Member States regarding the composition, governance structure, mandate, terms of reference, secretarial support and project implementation arrangements of the task force and the trust fund, taking into account, inter alia, the following elements:

[102] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/55/3/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 17.

[103] See A/55/75-E/2000/55.

[104] See A/55/257-S/2000/766, annex, para. 12.

Mandate

The task force would:

- Serve as a mechanism to facilitate and promote collaborative initiatives, involving, as appropriate, public and private sectors, foundations and trusts, for the mobilization of resources and for the promotion and funding of information and communications technologies programmes and projects;
- Identify and mobilize new resources, public and private;
- Promote effective utilization of existing resources for information and communications technologies for development;
- Promote collaborative initiatives, at the request of and in consultation with programme countries, for information and communications technologies programmes and projects, including at the regional, subregional and national levels, taking into account the provisions of paragraphs 14 to 17 of the Ministerial Declaration entitled "Development and international cooperation in the twenty-first century: the role of information technology in the context of a knowledge-based global economy" adopted on 7 July 2000 at the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2000 of the Economic and Social Council;[102]
- Facilitate the pooling of relevant experience of both developed and developing countries and lessons learned, in introducing and promoting information and communications technologies, in developing local content and using information and communications technologies for preserving and disseminating traditional knowledge, with a view to promoting North-South and South-South programme initiatives;
- Develop networking arrangements with other mechanisms and institutions, both public and private, engaged in information and communications technologies development activities with a view to promoting coherence and synergy and identifying joint programme initiatives;
- Administer the trust fund to be established and funded by all interested partners on the basis of voluntary contributions.

Composition, oversight and secretariat

- The composition of the task force should be balanced, in terms of partner representation (United Nations system, public and private sectors, foundations, trusts, developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition), taking into account the need for geographical balance;
- The task force could be supported by a small secretariat on the basis of secondment from participants and funding by overhead support costs of the programmes and projects financed from the trust fund;
- The Secretary-General shall submit an annual report on the activities of the task force to the Council for its consideration.

Modalities of operation

- The modalities of operation of the task force should be simple, efficient, transparent and accountable.

2000/30. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General[105] and the information submitted by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on their activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[106]

Having heard the statement by the representative of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[107]

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, the resolutions of the Special Committee and other relevant resolutions and decisions, including in particular Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/52 of 29 July 1999,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, the South Pacific Forum and the Caribbean Community,

[105] A/55/72 and Corr.1.

[106] E/2000/68.

[107] See E/2000/SR.42. For the final text, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Plenary Meetings*, 42nd meeting.

Conscious of the need to facilitate the implementation of the Declaration,

Welcoming the current participation in the capacity of observer of those Non-Self-Governing Territories that are associate members of the regional commissions in United Nations world conferences in the economic and social sphere, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, including resolutions and decisions of the Assembly and the Special Committee on specific Territories, and in the twenty-third special session of the Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", held in New York from 5 to 10 June 2000, and the twenty-fourth special session of the Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", held at Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,

Noting that the large majority of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories are small island Territories,

Welcoming the assistance extended to Non-Self-Governing Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme,

Stressing that, because the development options of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories are limited, there are special challenges to planning for and implementing sustainable development and that those Territories will be constrained in meeting the challenges without the continued cooperation and assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

Stressing also the importance of securing the necessary resources for funding expanded assistance programmes for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of all major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

Reaffirming the mandates of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all appropriate measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions,

Expressing its appreciation to the Organization of African Unity, the South Pacific Forum, the Caribbean Community and other regional organizations for the continued cooperation and assistance they have extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in this regard,

Expressing its conviction that closer contacts and consultations between and among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of programmes of assistance to the peoples concerned,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes, cyclones and sea-level rise, and recalling the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 54/85 of 6 December 1999 entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

1. *Takes note* of the information submitted by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on their activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[104] and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom;

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[105]

3. *Recommends* that all States intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

4. *Reaffirms* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute to the implementation of the Declaration and all other relevant General Assembly resolutions;

5. *Also reaffirms* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the aspirations of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to exercise their right to self-determination entails, as a corollary, the extension of all appropriate assistance to those peoples;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate with the United Nations and the regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and requests all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to implement the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

7. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations to examine and review conditions in each Territory so as to take appropriate measures to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of the Territories;

8. *Requests* the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations and regional organizations to strengthen existing measures of support and formulate appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, within the framework of their respective mandates, in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

9. *Recommends* that the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system formulate, with the active cooperation of the regional organizations concerned, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and submit the proposals to their governing and legislative organs;

10. *Also recommends* that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system continue to review, at the regular meetings of their governing bodies, the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

11. *Welcomes* the continuing initiative exercised by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining close liaison among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and in providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

12. *Encourages* Non-Self-Governing Territories to take steps to establish and/or strengthen disaster preparedness and management institutions and policies;

13. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to facilitate, when appropriate, the participation of appointed and elected representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, including resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples on specific Territories, so that the Territories may benefit from the related activities of those agencies and organizations;

14. *Recommends* that all Governments intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to accord priority to the question of providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

15. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee to the present resolution and to the discussion held on the subject at the substantive session of 2000 of the Council;

16. *Welcomes* the adoption by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean of resolution 574 (XXVII) of 16 May 1998[28] calling for the necessary mechanisms for its associate members, including small island Non-Self-Governing Territories, to participate in the special sessions of the General Assembly, subject to the rules of procedure of the Assembly, to review and assess the implementation of the plans of action of those United Nations world conferences in which the Territories originally participated in the capacity of observer, and in the work of the Council and its subsidiary bodies;

17. *Also welcomes* the adoption by the General Assembly of its resolution 54/85, in which, inter alia, the Assembly recalled its resolution 53/189 of 15 December 1998, in which, inter alia, it had called for the participation of associate members of regional economic commissions in its special session on small island developing States, subject to the rules of procedure of the Assembly, and in the preparatory process thereof, in the same capacity of observer that had held for their participation in the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held at Bridgetown from 25 April to 6 May 1994;

18. *Requests* the President of the Council to continue to maintain close contact on these matters with the Chairman of the Special Committee, and to report thereon to the Council;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution, paying particular attention to cooperation and integration arrangements for maximizing the efficiency of the assistance activities undertaken by various organizations of the United Nations system, and to report thereon to the Council at its substantive session of 2001;

20. *Decides* to keep these questions under continuous review.

45th plenary meeting
28 July 2000

2000/31. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 54/230 of 22 December 1999,

Recalling also its resolution 1999/53 of 29 July 1999,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of

territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[39] to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Stressing the importance of the revival of the Middle East peace process on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, and the principle of land for peace as well as the full and timely implementation of the agreements reached between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

Convinced that the Israeli occupation impedes efforts to achieve sustainable development and a sound economic environment in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan,

Gravely concerned about the deterioration of economic and living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan, and the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of their natural resources,

Aware of the important work being done by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in support of the economic and social development of the Palestinian people,

Conscious of the urgent need for the development of the economic and social infrastructure of the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and for the improvement of the living conditions of the Palestinian people as a key element of a lasting peace and stability,

1. *Stresses* the need to preserve the territorial integrity of all of the occupied Palestinian territory and to guarantee the freedom of movement of persons and goods in the territory, including the removal of restrictions on going into and from East Jerusalem, and the freedom of movement to and from the outside world;

2. *Also stresses* the vital importance of the construction and operation of the seaport in Gaza and safe passage to the economic and social development of the Palestinian people;

3. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease its measures against the Palestinian people, in particular the closure of the occupied Palestinian territory, the enforced isolation of Palestinian towns, the destruction of homes and the isolation of Jerusalem;

4. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan to all their natural and economic resources, and calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, endanger or cause loss or depletion of these resources;

5. *Also reaffirms* that Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan, are illegal and an obstacle to economic and social development;

6. *Stresses* the importance of the work of the organizations and agencies of the United Nations, and of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority;

7. *Urges* Member States to encourage private foreign investment in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, in infrastructure, job-creation projects and social development, in order to alleviate the hardship of the Palestinian people and improve living conditions;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to continue to include, in the report of the Special Coordinator, an update on the living conditions of the Palestinian people, in collaboration with relevant United Nations agencies;

9. *Decides* to include the item entitled "Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan" in the agenda of its substantive session of 2001.

45th plenary meeting
28 July 2000

2000/32. Assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1999/59 of 30 July 1999,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 54/107 of 9 December 1999 on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions,

Aware of the decision of the Security Council to establish on a temporary basis an informal working group of the Council to develop general recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of United Nations sanctions, including, inter alia, the issues of unintended impacts of sanctions and assistance to Member States in implementing sanctions, as contained in the

note by the President of the Security Council of 17 April 2000,[108]

Taking note of the note by the Secretariat,[109]

Taking note also of section VII, on assistance to countries invoking Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations, of the annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 1999,[110]

1. *Takes note* of the most recent report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions,[111] in particular sections IV and V thereof;

2. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General[112] containing a summary of the deliberations and main findings of the ad hoc expert group meeting on developing a methodology for assessing the consequences incurred by third States as a result of preventive or enforcement measures and on exploring innovative and practical measures of international assistance to the affected third States, and invites States and relevant international organizations within and outside the United Nations system which have not yet done so to provide their views regarding the report of the ad hoc expert group meeting;

3. *Reaffirms* the important role of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Committee for Programme and Coordination in mobilizing and monitoring, as appropriate, the economic assistance efforts of the international community and the United Nations system to States confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of preventive or enforcement measures imposed by the Security Council and, as appropriate, in identifying solutions to the special economic problems of those States;

4. *Decides* to continue consideration of this question, under the item entitled "Economic and environmental questions", taking into account the relevant decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

45th plenary meeting
28 July 2000

2000/33. International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 52/200 of 18 December 1997, 53/185 of 15 December 1998, 54/219 and 54/220 of 22 December 1999 and Council resolutions 1999/46 of 28 July 1999 and 1999/63 of 30 July 1999,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[113]

Reiterating that the coordination function of the Council is to give guidance to its functional commissions on natural disaster reduction within the overall context of sustainable development strategies,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General,[113] and expresses its willingness to study them;

2. *Welcomes* the steps taken to ensure the continuity of international cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon within the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* the establishment of the working group on El Niño/La Niña within the Inter-agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction;

4. *Recognizes* the contribution to the research on the El Niño phenomenon made by existing institutions, including the International Research Institute for Climate Prediction, the Pan-American Health Organization and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies;

5. *Invites* the international community to provide technical, financial and scientific cooperation for the prompt establishment of the international centre for research on El Niño in Guayaquil, Ecuador, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 54/220, and also invites the host country to facilitate the process of establishing the centre;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the full implementation of General Assembly resolutions 52/200, 53/185, 54/219 and 54/220, and Council resolutions 1999/46 and 1999/63.

45th plenary meeting
28 July 2000

2000/34. Report of the Committee for Development Policy

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling section B of annex I to its resolution 1998/46 of 31 July 1998, in which it decided that the Council should decide on an appropriate programme of work for the Committee for Development Policy,

Recalling also its resolution 1998/39 of 30 July 1998 on the status of the least developed countries, its resolution 1999/67 of 16 December 1999 on the report of the Committee and its decision 1999/290 of 26 October 1999 on the consideration of

[108] S/2000/319.
[109] E/2000/45.
[110] E/2000/53.
[111] A/54/383 and Add.1.
[112] A/53/312.
[113] A/55/99-E/2000/86.

the graduation of the Maldives from the list of the least developed countries,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 46/206 of 20 December 1991 and 52/210 of 18 December 1997,

Taking note with appreciation of the presentation by the Chairman and other members of the Bureau of the Committee, and of the report of the Committee on its second session,[114] including its analysis of the role of information technology and development and its suggestions regarding an international development strategy for the first decade of the new millennium,

Noting that the report requested from the Secretariat and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the effective benefits derived by the least developed countries specifically on the basis of their inclusion in the list of the least developed countries[115] and on the practical impact of the measures in favour of least developed countries[116] has not yet been made available to the Committee,

Having considered the letter dated 14 July 2000 from the President of the Republic of Maldives addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council,[117]

Having considered also the memorandum dated 13 July 2000 submitted by the Government of the Republic of Maldives,[118]

Taking note of section 7 of the report of the Expert Group Meeting on Testing and Simulations of the Economic Vulnerability Index, held in Paris from 29 February to 2 March 2000, which is annexed to the report of the Committee,[119]

1. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee for Development Policy that Senegal be added to the list of the least developed countries, subject to the concurrence of the Government of Senegal;

2. *Decides* to defer to its next substantive session the consideration of the recommendation to graduate the Maldives from the list of the least developed countries, and requests the Committee at its third session to re-examine its recommendation in this regard, taking into account, inter alia, the reports referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the present resolution and the memorandum submitted by the Government of the Republic of Maldives;[118]

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in the context of the Committee's recommendation to graduate the Maldives, to report on the progress achieved in the implementation of paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 46/206, and to make recommendations on additional measures that can be taken to ensure a smooth transition from least developed country status for graduating countries;

4. *Looks forward* to the report being prepared by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the effective benefits derived by the least developed countries specifically on the basis of their inclusion in the list of the least developed countries and on the practical impact of the measures in favour of least developed countries, and requests the Conference to include in that report an assessment of the implications of graduation for the Maldives;

5. *Reiterates* the importance of consulting with relevant Member States in the drawing up and use of country vulnerability profiles as well as the continuing need for transparency, objectivity and accuracy in these processes;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to take into account the recommendations of the Expert Group on Testing and Simulations of the Economic Vulnerability Index on the format and content of future vulnerability profiles;[119]

7. *Takes note with appreciation* of the revised criteria for the identification of least developed countries presented by the Committee in its report,[114] and requests the Committee to continue its work on the methodology to be used for the identification of the least developed countries, where appropriate in association with other international organizations working on environmental and economic vulnerability issues, and to report to the Council in 2002 on the criteria which it proposes to use in the triennial review of the list of the least developed countries scheduled for 2003;

8. *Requests* the Committee at its third session to examine and make recommendations regarding the theme chosen for the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2001 of the Council;

9. *Welcomes* the proposals made by the Committee regarding its future programme of work;

10. *Invites* the Chairman and, as necessary, other members of the Committee to continue the practice of reporting orally to the Council on the work of the Committee.

45th plenary meeting
28 July 2000

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[114] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 13* (E/2000/33).

[115] Ibid., *1997, Supplement No. 15* (E/1997/35), chap. VI, sect. B, para. 239.

[116] Ibid., *1998, Supplement No. 14* (E/1998/34), chap. IV, sect. D, para. 175.

[117] E/2000/97, annex.

[118] See E/2000/104, annex.

[119] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 13* (E/2000/33), annex I.

RESUMED SUBSTANTIVE SESSION OF 2000

2000/35. Report on the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its decision 1995/226 of 1 June 1995, approving the establishment of an ad hoc open-ended Intergovernmental Panel on Forests to pursue consensus and to formulate coordinated proposals for action towards the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests,

Recalling also its resolution 1997/65 of 25 July 1997, approving the establishment of an ad hoc open-ended Intergovernmental Forum on Forests to continue the intergovernmental policy dialogue on forests and to promote and facilitate the implementation of the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests,

Taking into account decision 8/2 adopted on 5 May 2000 by the Commission on Sustainable Development,[120] in which the Commission welcomed the report of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests on its fourth session[121] and endorsed the conclusions and proposals for action contained therein, in particular regarding an international arrangement on forests,

1. *Decides* that the main objective of the international arrangement on forests is to promote the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests and to strengthen long-term political commitment to this end. The purpose of such an international arrangement is to promote the implementation of internationally agreed actions on forests, at the national, regional and global levels, to provide a coherent, transparent and participatory global framework for policy implementation, coordination and development, and to carry out principal functions, based on the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[122] the Non-legally Binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests (Forest Principles),[123] chapter 11 of Agenda 21[124] and the outcomes of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests process, in a manner consistent with and complementary to existing international legally binding instruments relevant to forests;

2. *Also decides* that, to achieve the objective, the international arrangement on forests shall perform the following principal functions:

(*a*) Facilitate and promote the implementation of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests proposals for action as well as other actions which may be agreed upon, including through national forest programmes and other integrated programmes relevant to forests, catalyse, mobilize and generate financial resources, and mobilize and channel technical and scientific resources to this end, including by taking steps towards the broadening and development of mechanisms and/or further initiatives to enhance international cooperation;

(*b*) Provide a forum for continued policy development and dialogue among Governments, which would involve international organizations and other interested parties, including major groups, as identified in Agenda 21, to foster a common understanding on sustainable forest management and to address forest-related issues and emerging areas of priority concern in a holistic, comprehensive and integrated manner;

(*c*) Enhance cooperation as well as policy and programme coordination on forest-related issues among relevant international and regional organizations, institutions and instruments, as well as contribute to synergies among them, including coordination among donors;

(*d*) Foster international cooperation, including North-South and public-private partnerships, as well as cross-sectoral cooperation at the national, regional and global levels;

(*e*) Monitor and assess progress at the national, regional and global levels through reporting by Governments, as well as by international and regional organizations, institutions and instruments, and on this basis consider future actions needed;

(*f*) Strengthen political commitment to the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests through ministerial engagement, the development of ways to liaise with the governing bodies of international and regional organizations, institutions and instruments, and the promotion of action-oriented dialogue and policy formulation related to forests;

3. *Further decides*, in order to achieve the objective and to carry out the functions outlined above:

(*a*) To establish an intergovernmental body called the United Nations Forum on Forests;

(*b*) To invite the executive heads of relevant organizations of the United Nations system and heads of other relevant international and regional organizations, institutions and instruments to form a collaborative partnership on forests to support the work of the Forum and to enhance cooperation and

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[120] Ibid., *Supplement No. 9* (E/2000/29), chap. I, sect. B.

[121] E/CN.17/2000/14.

[122] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex I.

[123] Ibid., annex III.

[124] Ibid., annex II.

coordination among participants, and to call upon their governing bodies and their heads to support the activities of the collaborative partnership on forests to achieve the goals of the Forum;

(*c*) That the Forum shall, inter alia:

(*i*) Within five years, on the basis of the assessment referred to in paragraph 2 (*e*) above, consider, with a view to recommending to the Council, and through it to the General Assembly, the parameters of a mandate for developing a legal framework on all types of forests. This process could develop the financial provisions to implement any future agreed legal framework. The process could also consider recommendations made by the expert groups referred to in paragraph 4 (*k*) below on the establishment of mechanisms on finance, technology transfer and trade;

(*ii*) Take steps to devise approaches toward appropriate financial and technology transfer support to enable the implementation of sustainable forest management, as recommended under the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests process;

4. *Decides* to establish the Forum as a subsidiary body of the Council composed of all States Members of the United Nations and States members of the specialized agencies with full and equal participation, including voting rights, with the following working modalities:

(*a*) The Forum should be open to all States and should operate in a transparent and participatory manner. Relevant international and regional organizations, including regional economic integration organizations, institutions and instruments, as well as major groups, as identified in Agenda 21, should also be involved;

(*b*) The Forum shall operate under the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council, provided that this is not in contradiction with the present paragraph;

(*c*) The supplementary arrangements established by the Council for the Commission on Sustainable Development in Council decisions 1993/215 of 12 February 1993 and 1995/201 of 8 February 1995 shall also apply to the Forum. Within the rules of procedure, the work of the Forum should build upon the transparent and participatory practices established by the Commission, the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests and the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests;

(*d*) The Bureau of the Forum shall consist of one Chairperson and four Vice-Chairpersons, one of whom shall also act as Rapporteur, in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

(*e*) The Forum shall report to the Council and through it to the General Assembly;

(*f*) The Forum shall seek ways and means of strengthening synergies and coordination in policy development and implementation of forest-related activities, inter alia, by making the reports of its sessions available to relevant United Nations bodies and other international forest-related organizations, instruments and intergovernmental processes;

(*g*) The Forum shall work on the basis of a multi-year programme of work, drawing on the elements reflected in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, the Forest Principles, chapter 11 of Agenda 21 and the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests proposals for action;

(*h*) The Forum should maintain close links with the Commission on Sustainable Development, inter alia, through the convening of joint bureau meetings, taking particular account of the importance of ensuring the coherence of its activities with the broader sustainable development agenda carried out by the Commission;

(*i*) The Forum may hold its sessions at venues other than United Nations Headquarters in accordance with established United Nations rules and practices;

(*j*) The Forum shall initially meet once a year for a period of up to two weeks, subject to the review referred to below. The Forum shall hold a high-level ministerial segment for two to three days, as required. The high-level segment could include a one-day policy dialogue with the heads of organizations participating in the collaborative partnership on forests, as well as other forest-related international and regional organizations, institutions and instruments. The Forum should ensure the opportunity to receive and consider inputs from representatives of major groups, as identified in Agenda 21, in particular through the organization of multi-stakeholder dialogues;

(*k*) The Forum may recommend, as appropriate, the convening of ad hoc expert groups of limited duration, involving experts from developed and developing countries, to provide scientific and technical advice as well as to consider mechanisms and strategies for the financing and transfer of environmentally sound technologies, and may encourage country-sponsored initiatives, such as international expert meetings;

5. *Recommends* that the General Assembly, taking into account its resolution 1798 (XVII) of 11 December 1962, make the necessary provisions so that travel expenses for one representative of each of those member States of the Forum that is also a member State of the Commission on Sustainable Development and is participating in a session of the Forum are paid from the regular budget of the United Nations;

6. *Invites* voluntary extrabudgetary contributions in support of the participation of representatives of developing countries that are not members of the Commission on Sustainable Development in sessions of the Forum and its subsidiary bodies;

7. *Decides* that the Forum shall:

(*a*) Hold a short organizational meeting, as soon as possible, for the purpose of electing its officers, determining the duration of their terms of office and considering all proposals and options on the location of the secretariat, in conjunction with four days of informal consultations regarding the draft multi-year programme of work;

(*b*) Hold its first substantive session in 2001 with the following provisional agenda:

1. Adoption of the multi-year programme of work.

2. Development of a plan of action for the implementation of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests proposals for action, which will address financial provisions.

3. Initiation of the work of the Forum with the collaborative partnership on forests.

4. Provisional agenda, date and venue for the second substantive session of the Forum in 2002.

5. Proposed venues of future sessions of the Forum;

8. *Recommends* that the collaborative partnership on forests build on a high-level, informal group, such as the Inter-Agency Task Force on Forests,[125] which would receive guidance from the Forum, facilitate and promote coordinated and cooperative action, including joint programming and submission of coordinated proposals to their respective governing bodies, and facilitate donor coordination. Such a partnership would submit coordinated inputs and progress reports to the Forum, operate in an open, transparent and flexible manner, and undertake periodic reviews of its effectiveness;

9. *Also recommends* that the Forum complete its consideration of the issues noted in paragraph 3 (*c*) (ii) above as a matter of priority in the context of the multi-year programme of work;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a compact secretariat, comprised of highly qualified staff, constituted in accordance with established rules and procedures of the United Nations and strengthened through staff from secretariats of international and regional organizations, institutions and instruments, to support the work described above. The secretariat should service the Forum and support the collaborative partnership on forests. It should also coordinate its activities with the secretariat of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

11. *Decides*, bearing in mind paragraph 10 above and unless otherwise decided at the intergovernmental level, that it would be preferable to have the secretariat located at United Nations Headquarters in New York. A recommendation for a final decision on this matter should be made at the first organizational meeting of the Forum, in early 2001, taking into consideration all proposals;

12. *Encourages* the executive heads of relevant organizations of the United Nations system and heads of other relevant international and regional organizations, institutions and instruments to support the secretariat of the Forum, including by seconding staff, as done during the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests process;

13. *Recommends* that the funding for the functioning of the Forum and its secretariat be provided from the regular budget of the United Nations, within existing resources, resources of organizations participating in the partnership and extrabudgetary resources provided by interested donors. Specific modalities shall be determined by relevant bodies of the United Nations and the governing bodies of the other organizations concerned;

14. *Also recommends* that the General Assembly decide on the funding for the functioning of the Forum and its secretariat in accordance with the budget procedures established by the Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in proposing future United Nations programme budgets, to include provisions for the Forum and its secretariat;

16. *Calls upon* interested donor Governments, financial institutions and other organizations to make voluntary financial contributions to a trust fund to be established in order to facilitate, in particular, an early start of the work of the Forum and its secretariat;

17. *Decides* that the international arrangement on forests shall be dynamic and shall adapt to evolving conditions and that the effectiveness of this arrangement shall be reviewed in five years, and also decides that the five-year review of this arrangement shall also address the institutional framework of the Forum, including its position within the United Nations system;

18. *Also decides* that the establishment of the United Nations Forum on Forests shall not be construed as constituting a precedent.

46th plenary meeting
18 October 2000

[125] At present, the Inter-Agency Task Force on Forests is composed of the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Center for International Forestry Research, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Tropical Timber Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Bank, and is chaired by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

DECISIONS

ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 2000

2000/201. Elections to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council, nominations, appointments and confirmation of representatives on functional commissions

Elections

A

COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

At its 1st plenary meeting, on 27 January 2000, the Economic and Social Council elected FINLAND as a member of the Commission on Sustainable Development to replace BELGIUM for the period from 29 January to 15 February 2000, after which BELGIUM would resume its seat on the Commission.

B

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PROGRAMME OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 4 February 2000, the Economic and Social Council elected CHILE, CÔTE D'IVOIRE and the REPUBLIC OF KOREA to the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 54/143 of 17 December 1999.

2000/202. Provisional agenda for the substantive session of 2000 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 4 February 2000, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the proposed programme of work for 2000 and 2001,[1] approved the following provisional agenda for its substantive session of 2000:

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

   Documentation

   Note by the Secretary-General on proposed themes for the high-level and coordination segments of the 2001 substantive session of the Council (General Assembly resolution 50/227, annex I)

High-level segment

2. Development and international cooperation in the twenty-first century: the role of information technology in the context of a knowledge-based global economy

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General (Council decision 1999/281)

   Relevant section of the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its second session (Council resolution 1999/67)

   World Economic and Social Survey, 2000

   Note by the Secretary-General of the United Nations transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the role of information and communications technology in trade, finance, investment and related areas (General Assembly resolution 54/198)

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment

3. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation:

(*a*) Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council:

(i) Resources and funding of the operational activities for development

(ii) Simplification and harmonization of programming, operational and administrative procedures

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General (Council resolutions 1999/5 and 1999/6)

(iii) Progress report on the implementation of the triennial comprehensive policy review

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General (Council resolutions 1994/33, 1998/27, 1999/5 and 1999/6 and General Assembly resolution 53/192)

[1] E/2000/1.

(*b*) Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on issues arising from the executive boards of United Nations funds and programmes (General Assembly resolution 53/192)

Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund on its first regular session, second regular session and annual session (Council resolution 1995/51 and General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex I, and 53/192)

Annual reports of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (Council resolution 1995/51 and General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex I, and 53/192)

Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its first regular session and its annual session (Council resolution 1995/51 and General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex I, and 53/192)

Annual report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (Council resolution 1995/51 and General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex I, and 53/192)

Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme on its 2000 sessions (Council resolution 1995/51 and General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex I, and 53/192)

Annual report of the Executive Director of the World Food Programme (Council resolution 1995/51 and General Assembly resolutions 50/8 and 53/192)

Coordination segment

4. Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following themes:

(*a*) Assessment of the progress made within the United Nations system, through the conference reviews, in the promotion of an integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the progress made within the United Nations system, through the conference reviews, in the promotion of an integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields (Council resolution 1999/55 and decision 1999/281)

(*b*) Coordinated implementation by the United Nations system of the Habitat Agenda

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation by the United Nations system of the Habitat Agenda (Council decision 1999/281 and General Assembly resolution 54/208)[2]

Humanitarian affairs segment

5. Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (General Assembly resolution 46/182, annex)[2]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 53/1 D, entitled "International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters"[2]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 53/1 I on assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia[2]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of and follow-up to agreed conclusions 1999/1 of the Council

Oral report on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda (Council resolution 1983/46)

General segment

6. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the agreed conclusions of the 1999 coordination segment of the Council (General Assembly resolution 45/264, annex)

[2] Submitted to the General Assembly through the Council.

Report of the Secretary-General on basic indicators for the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the major United Nations conferences and summits at all levels (Council resolution 1999/55)

Report of the Secretary-General (Council resolutions 1999/35 and 1999/55) (see documentation under item 4 (*a*))

Progress report on the implementation of the ministerial communiqué of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 1999 of the Council (see A/54/3/Rev.1, chap. III, ministerial communiqué, para. 19)

7. Coordination, programme and other questions:

(*a*) Reports of coordination bodies

Documentation

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the first part of its fortieth session

Annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 1999

Question to be addressed

Follow-up to the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the review of the Administrative Committee on Coordination and its machinery (A/54/288 and Add.1) (Council resolution 1999/66)

(*b*) Proposed medium-term plan for the period 2002–2005

Documentation

Relevant chapters of the proposed medium-term plan for the period 2002–2005

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the first part of its fortieth session

(*c*) Long-term programme of support for Haiti

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the elaboration and implementation of the long-term programme of support for Haiti (Council resolution 1999/11)

(*d*) Tobacco or health

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on progress made by the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control in the implementation of multisectoral collaboration on tobacco or health (Council resolution 1999/56)

(*e*) International cooperation in the field of informatics

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up action taken on Council resolution 1999/58 on the need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States and on the progress achieved so far in fulfilling the mandate of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Informatics

8. Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields and cooperation between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions (Council resolution 1999/51)

Consolidated report of the Secretary-General on the work of the functional commissions of the Council in 2000 (Council resolutions 1999/1 and 1999/51)

Report on the joint meetings held between the Bureau of the Council and the bureaux of its functional commissions

9. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (Council resolution 2100 (LXIII) and General Assembly resolution 54/116)[2]

Report of the President of the Council on consultations held with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Council resolution 1999/52)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (Council resolution 1999/52)

10. Regional cooperation

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation (Council decision 1979/1), including the report of the Secretary-General on a subject relating to interregional cooperation of common interest to all regions (Council resolution 1982/50 and decision 1982/174)

Summary of the economic survey of Europe, 1999

Summary of the survey of economic and social conditions in Africa, 1999

Summary of the survey of economic and social conditions in Asia and the Pacific, 2000

Summary of the economic survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1999

Summary of economic and social developments in the region of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, 1999

11. Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Council resolution 1999/53 and General Assembly resolution 54/230[2]

12. Non-governmental organizations

Documentation

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (Council resolutions 3 (II) and 1996/31 and decision 1995/304)

13. Economic and environmental questions

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the measures taken within the United Nations system to accelerate the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme of Action for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (General Assembly resolutions 53/188 and 54/218)[2]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (Council resolution 1999/59 and General Assembly resolution 54/107)

(*a*) Sustainable development

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its eighth session (Council decision 1993/207 and resolution 1997/63 and General Assembly decision 54/450)

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 54/220 on international cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon[2]

Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its second session (Council resolutions 1079 (XXXIX) and 1625 (LI))

Report of the Secretary-General on the draft text of an international development strategy for the first decade of the new millennium (Council resolution 1999/67 and General Assembly resolution 54/206)

(*b*) Public administration and finance

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the fifteenth Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance (Council resolution 1199 (XLII) and decision 1998/219)

(*c*) Water supply and sanitation

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General containing an assessment of the water supply and sanitation situation in developing countries (Council resolution 1999/47 and General Assembly resolution 50/126)[2]

(*d*) Cartography

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the Fifteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific (Council decision 1997/221)

Report of the Secretary-General on the twentieth session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (Council decision 1998/221)

(*e*) Population and development

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirty-third session (Council decision 1995/209 and General Assembly resolution 49/128, para. 25)

(*f*) Statistics

Documentation

Report of the Statistical Commission on its thirty-first session (Council resolutions 1768 (LIV) and 1999/8 and decision 1999/223)

(*g*) International cooperation in tax matters

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the ninth meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (E/1999/84 and Corr.1) (Council decision 1999/295)

(*h*) Functioning of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, including its role in coordinating science and technology for development

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on proposals for strengthening the coordination of mechanisms of the

Commission on Science and Technology for Development within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (General Assembly resolution 54/201)[2]

14. Social and human rights questions:

(*a*) Advancement of women

Documentation

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (article 21 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women)[2]

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its forty-fourth session (Council resolutions 11 (II) and 1147 (XLI) and decision 1999/258)

Report of the Secretary-General on an assessment of activities undertaken by the United Nations system under the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, 1996–2001 (Council resolutions 1996/34 and 1999/16)

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (General Assembly resolutions 50/203 and 53/120)

Report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (Council resolutions 1998 (LX) and 1999/54)

Report of the Director of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on the implementation of the revitalization measures (Council resolution 1999/54)

(*b*) Social development

Documentation

Report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-eighth session (Council resolutions 10 (II) and 1996/7 and decision 1999/259)

Report of the Secretary-General on the world social situation (General Assembly resolution 44/56)[2]

(*c*) Crime prevention and criminal justice

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its ninth session (Council resolution 1992/1 and decision 1999/262)

Declaration of the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (General Assembly resolution 54/125)

Report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment (Council resolution 1745 (LIV))

(*d*) Narcotic drugs

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-third session (Council resolution 9 (I) and decision 1999/264)

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board (article 15 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961; article 18 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971; and article 23 of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances)

(*e*) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Documentation

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees[2]

Oral report on the situation of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa (General Assembly resolution 54/147)

(*f*) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolutions 48/91 and 54/154)

(*g*) Human rights

Documentation

Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its fifty-sixth session (Council resolutions 5 (I) and 9 (II))

Questions to be addressed

Human rights in Afghanistan (General Assembly resolution 54/185)

Situation of human rights in Rwanda (General Assembly resolution 54/188)

Report of the Human Rights Committee (article 45 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights)[2]

Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Council resolutions 1988 (LX) and 1985/17)

Question to be addressed

Review of the composition, organization and administrative arrangements of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Council resolution 1985/17)

Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex)[2]

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (General Assembly resolution 48/141)[2]

2000/203. Basic programme of work of the Economic and Social Council for 2001

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 4 February 2000, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following list of questions for inclusion in the programme of work for the substantive session of 2001:

A. High-level segment

[Theme/themes to be selected][3]

World Economic and Social Survey, 2001

B. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation

[Theme/themes to be selected for consideration at the high-level meeting of the segment]

Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly

Report of the Secretary-General on the triennial policy review of operational activities for development undertaken by the United Nations system (General Assembly resolutions 35/81 and 53/192)[2]

Addendum: impact of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework in the field of operational activities (General Assembly resolution 53/192)[2]

Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme

Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund on its first regular session, second regular session and annual session (Council resolution 1995/51 and General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex I, and 53/192)

Annual reports of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (Council resolution 1995/51 and General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex I, and 53/192)

Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its first regular session and its annual session (Council resolution 1995/51 and General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex I, and 53/192)

Annual report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (Council resolution 1995/51 and General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex I, and 53/192)

Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme on its 2000 sessions (Council resolution 1995/51 and General Assembly resolutions 48/162, annex I, and 53/192)

Annual report of the Executive Director of the World Food Programme (Council resolution 1995/51 and General Assembly resolutions 50/8 and 53/192)

Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (General Assembly resolution 33/134)[2]

C. Coordination segment

Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following themes

[Theme themes to be selected]

D. Humanitarian affairs segment

Special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance

Report of the Secretary-General on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations (General Assembly resolution 46/182, annex)[2]

Oral report on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda (Council resolution 1983/46)

[3] In its resolution 52/86, the General Assembly invited the Council to consider including the issue of violence against women at the high-level segment of one of its forthcoming sessions, in the context of its discussion on the human rights of women. In its resolution 1999/58, the Council suggested that one possibility for the theme of its high-level segment in 2001 could be "Information and communications technology for social and economic development".

E. General segment

Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the 2000 agreed conclusions of the Council (General Assembly resolution 45/264, annex)

Report of the Secretary-General on ways to enhance the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the major United Nations conferences and summits (Council resolution 1997/61)

Coordination, programme and other questions

Reports of coordination bodies

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its forty-first session

Annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 2000

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002–2003

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002–2003

Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its forty-first session

Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (Council resolutions 1996/47 and 1999/36)

Calendar of conferences in the economic, social and related fields

Draft calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields for 2002–2003

Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B

Report of the Secretary-General on restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields (Council resolution 1999/1)

Consolidated report of the Secretary-General on the work of the functional commissions of the Council (Council resolution 1998/46)

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people (Council resolution 2100 (LXIII))[2]

Regional cooperation

Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation (Council decision 1979/1), including the report of the Secretary-General on a subject relating to interregional cooperation of common interest to all regions (Council resolution 1982/50 and decision 1982/174)

Note by the Secretary-General on a Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar (Council resolution 1999/37)

Summaries of the surveys of economic conditions in the five regions prepared by the regional commissions (Council resolution 1724 (LIII))

Non-governmental organizations

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations (Council resolutions 3 (II) and 1996/31 and decision 1995/304)

Economic and environmental questions

Sustainable development

Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its ninth session (Council decision 1993/207)

Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its third session (Council resolutions 1079 (XXXIX) and 1625 (LI))

Science and technology for development

Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its fifth session (Council decisions 1992/218 and 1999/274)

Statistics

Report of the Statistical Commission on its thirty-second session (Council resolutions 8 (I), 8 (II), 1566 (L) and 1999/8)

Human settlements

Report of the Commission on Human Settlements on its eighteenth session (General Assembly resolution 32/162)[2]

Environment

Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-first session (General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII))[2]

Report of the Secretary-General on products harmful to health and the environment (General Assembly resolution 39/229)[2]

Women in development

Relevant sections of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its forty-fifth session

Transport of dangerous goods

Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals on its twenty-first session and on the implementation of Council resolution 1999/62 (Council resolutions 724 C (XXVIII), 1488 (XLVIII), 1983/7 and 1999/65)

International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the international strategy for disaster reduction (General Assembly resolution 54/219)[2]

Population and development

Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirty-fourth session (Council decision 1995/209 and General Assembly resolution 49/128, para. 25)

Energy and natural resources for development

Report of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development on its second session (Council resolution 1998/46, annex I, and decisions 1999/276 and 1999/277)

Public administration and development

Report of the Secretary-General on the five-year assessment of the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/225 (Assembly resolution 53/201)[2]

Cartography

Report of the Secretary-General on the Seventh United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for the Americas (Council decision 1997/292)

International cooperation in tax matters

Report of the Secretary-General on the tenth meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters (Council resolutions 1273 (XLIII) and 1765 (LIV) and decision 1999/280)

Social and human rights questions

Advancement of women

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (article 21 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women)[2]

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its forty-fifth session (Council resolutions 11 (II), 1147 (XLI) and decision 1999/258)

Report of the Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (Council resolution 1998 (LX))

Report of the Secretary-General on a new draft system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, 2002–2005 (Council resolutions 1996/34 and 1999/16)

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (General Assembly resolutions 50/203 and 53/120)

Social development

Report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-ninth session (Council resolutions 10 (II) and 1996/7)

Report of the Secretary-General on a proposal for a United Nations literacy decade (General Assembly resolution 54/122)[2]

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 54/123 on cooperatives in social development[2]

Report of the Secretary-General on the appropriate ways and means to observe the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2004 (General Assembly resolution 54/124)[2]

Crime prevention and criminal justice

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its tenth session (Council resolution 1992/1)

Narcotic drugs

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-fourth session (Council resolution 9 (I))

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board (article 15 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961; article 18 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971; and article 23 of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances)

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees[2]

Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolutions 48/91 and 54/154)

Human rights

Report of the Human Rights Committee (article 45 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights)[2]

Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Council resolutions 1988 (LX) and 1985/17)

Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its fifty-seventh session (Council resolutions 5 (I) and 9 (II))

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (General Assembly resolution 48/141)[2]

2000/204. Working arrangements for the substantive session of 2000 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 4 February 2000, the Economic and Social Council decided on the following working arrangements for its substantive session of 2000:

(*a*) The high-level segment of its substantive session of 2000 should be held from Wednesday, 5 July, through Friday, 7 July;

(*b*) The operational activities segment should be held from Monday, 10 July, through Thursday, 13 July;

(*c*) The coordination segment should be held from Friday afternoon, 14 July, through Tuesday, 18 July;

(*d*) The humanitarian affairs segment should be held from Wednesday, 19 July, through Friday morning, 21 July;

(*e*) The general segment should be held from Friday afternoon, 21 July, through Friday, 28 July;

(*f*) Monday, 31 July, should be devoted to the finalization of all outstanding matters and documents processing;

(*g*) Tuesday, 1 August, should be devoted to the adoption of proposals and the conclusion of work of the session.

2000/205. Date of the high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with representatives of the Bretton Woods institutions

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 4 February 2000, the Economic and Social Council decided that the high-level meeting of the Council with representatives of the Bretton Woods institutions should be held at Headquarters on 18 April 2000 from 9.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

2000/206. Theme of the humanitarian affairs segment of the substantive session of 2000 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 4 February 2000, the Economic and Social Council decided that the theme of the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 2000 should be "Strengthening the coordination of humanitarian response and the role of technology in mitigating the effects of natural disasters and other humanitarian emergencies, including conflicts, with particular reference to the displacement of persons arising therefrom".

2000/207. Theme for the agenda item on regional cooperation of the substantive session of 2000 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 4 February 2000, the Economic and Social Council decided that the theme for the agenda item on regional cooperation of its substantive session of 2000 should be "Follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits: exchange of regional experiences".

2000/208. Implementation of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 29 April 1999 on the difference relating to immunity from legal process of a Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 4 February 2000, the Economic and Social Council decided to take note of the letter dated 15 December 1999 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council concerning the implementation of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 29 April 1999 on the difference relating to immunity from legal process of a Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights[4] and to continue to be seized of this matter.

[4] E/1999/124.

2000/209. Venue of the Fifteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 4 February 2000, the Economic and Social Council decided to accept the offer of the Government of Malaysia to host the Fifteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific in Kuala Lumpur from 10 to 14 April 2000.

2000/210. Amendment of the terms of reference of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 4 February 2000, the Economic and Social Council decided to amend paragraphs 2 and 4 of the terms of reference of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific by changing the English-language spelling of "Macau, China" to "Macao, China".

RESUMED ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION FOR 2000

2000/201. Elections to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council, nominations, appointments and confirmation of representatives on functional commissions

C[5]

At its 7th plenary meeting, on 3 May 2000, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

Elections

STATISTICAL COMMISSION

The Council elected the following eight States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2001: CZECH REPUBLIC, FRANCE, GREECE, INDIA, JAMAICA, JAPAN, MEXICO and UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the following eleven States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2001: AUSTRIA, BANGLADESH, BELGIUM, CAMEROON, GERMANY, GHANA, INDONESIA, LITHUANIA, MALAYSIA, PERU and TURKEY.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from African States and two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2001.

COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the following seventeen States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2001: AUSTRIA, BANGLADESH, BULGARIA, CHINA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, EL SALVADOR, GABON, ITALY, JAMAICA, KAZAKHSTAN, KENYA, MEXICO, SOUTH AFRICA, SWITZERLAND, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA and VIET NAM.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The Council elected the following twenty-four States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2001: ALGERIA, BELGIUM, CAMEROON, CANADA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, DJIBOUTI, GUATEMALA, INDIA, LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA, MALAYSIA, PERU, POLAND, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SOUTH AFRICA, SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC, THAILAND, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA and VIET NAM.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The Council elected the following eleven States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2001: ARGENTINA, AZERBAIJAN, GERMANY, GUINEA, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, PAKISTAN, PERU, TUNISIA, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND and UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA.

COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Council elected the following eighteen States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2001: ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, FRANCE, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, POLAND, PORTUGAL, SAUDI ARABIA, TOGO, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and UZBEKISTAN.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of two members from African States for a three-year term beginning 1 January 2001.

COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the following thirteen States for a three-year term beginning at the organizational meeting of the Commission's tenth session in 2001 and expiring at the close of the Commission's twelfth session in 2004: AUSTRIA, BRAZIL, ECUADOR, FRANCE, ICELAND, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), MONGOLIA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, SLOVENIA, SWITZERLAND and VENEZUELA.

The Council postponed to its next session the election of four members from African States for a three-year term beginning at the organizational meeting of the Commission's tenth session in 2001 and expiring at the close of the Commission's twelfth session in 2004.

COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected the following seven States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2001: BRAZIL, CAMEROON, GHANA, GRENADA, JAMAICA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION and SLOVAKIA.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of two members from African States, three members from Asian States and four members from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning 1 January 2001.

[5] For decisions 2000/201 A and B, see p. 67.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The Council elected the following twelve States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2001: AUSTRIA, CHINA, FRANCE, GUINEA, IRAQ, ITALY, JAMAICA, MADAGASCAR, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, SWEDEN, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA and UNITED ARAB EMIRATES.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of three members from African States, one member from Asian States, two members from Latin American and Caribbean States and one member from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2001.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Council elected the following five States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2001: BRAZIL, CYPRUS, JORDAN, MALAYSIA and PAKISTAN.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of four members from African States, two members from Eastern European States and two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2001.

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

The Council elected the following nine experts for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2001: Rocío Barahona Riera (Costa Rica), Dumitru Ceausu (Romania), Abdessatar Grissa (Tunisia), Giorgio Malinverni (Switzerland), Sergei Martynov (Belarus), Ariranga Govindasamy Pillay (Mauritius), Kenneth Osborne Rattray (Jamaica), Waleed M. Sa'di (Jordan) and Philippe Texier (France).

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

The Council elected the following fourteen States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2001: ARMENIA, COLOMBIA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, GABON, GAMBIA, INDONESIA, JAPAN, LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, MADAGASCAR, MOROCCO, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, SWEDEN and YEMEN.

The Council decided that:

(*a*) SPAIN, which was to withdraw from the Board effective 31 December 2000, would be replaced by FRANCE for a term beginning on 1 January 2001 and expiring on 31 December 2001;

(*b*) TURKEY, which was to withdraw from the Board effective 31 December 2000, would be replaced by GERMANY for a term beginning on 1 January 2001 and expiring on 31 December 2002;

(*c*) GREECE, which was to withdraw from the Board effective 31 December 2000, would be replaced by AUSTRALIA for a term beginning on 1 January 2001 and expiring on 31 December 2002;

(*d*) TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, which was to withdraw from the Board effective 31 December 2000, would be replaced by CUBA for a term beginning on 1 January 2001 and expiring on 31 December 2002.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

The Council elected the following fourteen States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2001: BULGARIA, CHINA, COMOROS, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, ECUADOR, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GERMANY, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), MAURITANIA, MOZAMBIQUE, NORWAY and PHILIPPINES.

The Council decided that:

(*a*) SWEDEN, which was to withdraw from the Board effective 31 December 2000, would be replaced by DENMARK for a term beginning on 1 January 2001 and expiring on 31 December 2002;

(*b*) SWITZERLAND, which was to withdraw from the Board effective 31 December 2000, would be replaced by CANADA for a term beginning on 1 January 2001 and expiring on 31 December 2001.

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

The Council elected the following four States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2001: INDIA, PAKISTAN, RUSSIAN FEDERATION and SIERRA LEONE.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of two members from list D, as set out in the basic texts of the World Food Programme, for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2001.

COMMITTEE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS POPULATION AWARD

The Council elected the following six States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2001: BURUNDI, CAPE VERDE, KYRGYZSTAN, LESOTHO, NETHERLANDS and REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of two members from Asian States and two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2001.

PROGRAMME COORDINATING BOARD OF THE JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS/ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME

The Council elected the following seven States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2001: CHINA, ITALY, JAPAN, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, TUNISIA and ZAMBIA.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from Latin American and Caribbean States and one member from Western European and other States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2001.

Nominations

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION

The Council nominated the following seven States for election by the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2001: BAHAMAS, BOTSWANA, FRANCE, MEXICO, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Appointments

COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY

The Council decided to postpone the appointment of twenty-four experts to the Committee until after the substantive session of the Council in July.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

The Council appointed the following five members to the Board for a three-year term beginning on 1 July 2000: Boutheina Gribaa (Tunisia), Tahima Hussain (Bangladesh), Antigoni Karali-Dimitriadi (Greece), Norica Nicolai (Romania) and Pauline Sukhai (Guyana).

Other elections

COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Council elected GERMANY to replace IRELAND for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 31 December 2002.

D

Elections postponed from previous sessions

COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

At its 8th plenary meeting, on 10 May 2000, the Economic and Social Council elected the following four States to the Commission on Sustainable Development for a three-year term beginning at the organizational meeting of the Commission's tenth session in 2001 and expiring at the close of the Commission's twelfth session in 2004: GHANA, MOROCCO, NIGERIA and SENEGAL.

2000/211. Resumed thirty-eighth session of the Commission for Social Development

At its 4th plenary meeting, on 28 February 2000, the Economic and Social Council decided to authorize the Commission for Social Development to hold a resumed session, subject to the availability of services, for one day, on an exceptional basis, in order to complete the work of its thirty-eighth session.

2000/212. Devastation caused by the floods in Mozambique

At its 5th plenary meeting, on 9 March 2000, the Economic and Social Council decided to authorize its President to transmit immediately to the Government of Mozambique and through it to the people of Mozambique, his statement on the devastation caused by the floods in that country (see annex).

Annex

Statement by the President of the Economic and Social Council to the Government and people of Mozambique

On behalf of the members of the Economic and Social Council, I should like to extend to the Government and people of Mozambique our heartfelt sympathy for the horrific loss of life and property resulting from the furious flood waters that have swept across your nation. We endorse wholeheartedly the appeal of the Government of Mozambique to the international community for assistance, and we pay tribute to the Government and people of Mozambique for their untiring and intensive efforts to respond to the devastation that has occurred.

The Economic and Social Council, as the Charter body of the United Nations concerned with coordination of humanitarian assistance, also expresses its appreciation to the international community for its support to Mozambique. It calls upon all Governments that are in a position to do so, to continue and intensify their relief efforts to assist the Government and people of Mozambique in recovering from the devastation caused by the floods and in launching efforts designed for the reconstruction and development of the country.

The members of the Economic and Social Council recognize, with appreciation, the ongoing efforts of the United Nations and its bodies, the specialized agencies, the international financial institutions, interregional and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector. The members call upon all of them to accelerate their efforts, in a coordinated manner, to provide a continuum of relief and assistance to the Government and people of Mozambique.

To this end, the Economic and Social Council shall ensure that its next humanitarian affairs segment, of its substantive session of 2000, addresses the issue of coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations to Mozambique.

2000/213. Participation of intergovernmental organizations in the work of the Economic and Social Council

At its 7th plenary meeting, on 3 May 2000, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the applications of the Asian and Pacific Development Centre and the Inter-American Development Bank, decided, in accordance with rule 79 of the rules of procedure of the Council, that the organizations might participate on a continuing basis, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of their activities.

2000/214. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

At its 7th plenary meeting, on 3 May 2000, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(*a*) To grant the following non-governmental organizations consultative status:

General consultative status

Pacific Concerns Resources Centre[6]
United Nations Association of China

Special consultative status

Admiral Family Circle Islamic Community
African Peace Network
Al-Haq – Law in the Service of Man
American Life League
American Society for Training and Development
Association algérienne pour la planification familiale
Association pour les femmes et le développement
Association nationale de volontariat Touiza
Association of Organizations for Social and Educational Assistance
Association socio-culturelle de bienfaisance de Bender Djedid
Association Tunisie-Méditerranée pour le développement durable
Association tunisienne de la communication
Association tunisienne de lutte contre les MST/SIDA
Association tunisienne de prévention de la toxicomanie
Association tunisienne des auberges et tourisme de jeunes
Canadian Federation of Agriculture
Canadian Labour Congress
Cascadia Quest
Catholic Daughters of the Americas
Centre for Development Services
Centre for Women's Global Leadership
Charitable Society for Social Welfare
Coordination française du lobby européen des femmes
Development Promotion Group
Egyptian AIDS Society
Endeavour Forum
Femmes Afrique solidarité
Fundación Huancavilca
Global Action Plan International
Global Policy Forum
Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group
Guyana Responsible Parenthood Association
Hong Kong Federation of Women
Human Lactation Center
International Buddhist Relief Organization
International Centre for Study and Development
International Commission of Catholic Prison Pastoral Care
International Metalworkers Federation
Islamic Women's Institute of Iran
Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning
Lebanese Welfare Association for the Handicapped
Ligue pour l'éducation de la femme et de l'enfant
Mountain Institute
Mukono Multi-purpose Youth Organization
National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs
National Council of Women of Thailand
Norwegian Refugee Council
Organisation pour la promotion et la protection des droits de la femme et de l'enfant au Burundi
Peter Hesse Stiftung Foundation
Public International Law and Policy Group[7]
Red de Educación Popular entre Mujeres
Rencontres – International Association of French-speaking Anglicans and Episcopalians
Scouts tunisiens
Universal Great Brotherhood
Vie Montante Internationale
Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development
Women Action
Women in Media and Entertainment
World Human Dimension
World Information Clearing Centre

[6] Incorrectly cited as being recommended for special consultative status in the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 1999 session (E/1999/109).

[7] Omitted from the list of non-governmental organizations recommended for special consultative status in the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 1999 session (E/1999/109).

(*b*) To reclassify six organizations from special to general consultative status and five organizations from the Roster to special consultative status as follows:

General consultative status

Asia Crime Prevention Foundation
Bochasanwasi Shri Akshar Purushottam Sanstha
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches
International Council of Environmental Law
Médecins sans frontières
Znanie International Scientific and Educational Association

Special consultative status

Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy
International Humanist and Ethical Union
United Methodist Church General Board of Global Ministries
World Alliance of Reformed Churches
World Organization of Former Students of Catholic Education

(*c*) To note that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations did not recommend granting consultative status to the following three non-governmental organizations:

Assyrian National Congress
Human Rights Guard
Universidad Latinoamericana de la Libertad Friedrich Hayek

(*d*) To note that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations decided to close its consideration of the application of the International Committee of Peace and Human Rights.

2000/215. Expansion of the participation of non-governmental organizations on the Roster for the purposes of the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development

At its 7th plenary meeting, on 3 May 2000, the Economic and Social Council, pursuant to its decision 1996/302 of 26 July 1996, decided to approve the request of the following fifteen non-governmental organizations that are on the Roster for the purposes of the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development to expand their participation into other fields of the Council:

Alliance to End Childhood Lead Poisoning
Earth Council
European Environmental Bureau
Evergreen Club of Ghana
Loretto Community
Mauchak (Maulik Chahida Karmashuchi)
National Foundation of Indian Engineers
OIKOS Cooperação e Desenvolvimento
Pan African Movement
Peace Trust
Rural Development Foundation of Pakistan
Sajju Institute and Research Foundation
Society for Rural Development
United Nations Association of Sweden
World Circle of the Consensus

2000/216. Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed 1999 session and provisional agenda for the 2000 session of the Committee

At its 7th plenary meeting, on 3 May 2000, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed 1999 session[8] and approved the provisional agenda for the 2000 session of the Committee as set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE 2000 SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations:

(*a*) Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification deferred from the previous session of the Committee;

(*b*) New applications for consultative status and new requests for reclassification.

4. Review of the methods of work of the Committee: implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31, including the process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations, and Council decision 1995/304:

(*a*) Strengthening of the Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the Secretariat;

(*b*) Process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations;

(*c*) Consideration of organizations whose defining characteristics are not in strict conformity with the provisions of Council resolution 1996/31.

5. Implementation of Council decision 1996/302.
6. Review of deferred quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in general and special consultative status with the Council.

[8] E/1999/109/Add.2 (Parts I and II) and Part I/Corr.1.

7. Consideration of special reports.

8. Provisional agenda and documentation for the session of the Committee to be held in the year 2001.

9. Adoption of the report of the Committee.

2000/217. Working arrangements for the substantive session of 2000 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 7th plenary meeting, on 3 May 2000, the Economic and Social Council agreed to a change in the schedule of its substantive session, namely, that the coordination segment would take place from 10 to 12 July 2000 and the operational activities segment from 13 to 18 July 2000, with the high-level meeting on operational activities taking place on 17 July 2000.

2000/218. Question of the realization in all countries of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems which the developing countries face in their efforts to achieve these human rights

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 16 June 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/9 of 17 April 2000,[9] endorsed the Commission's decision to appoint, for a period of three years, a special rapporteur whose mandate will focus on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, as reflected in article 25, paragraph 1, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[10] article 11, paragraph 1, of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[11] article 27, paragraph 3, of the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[12] and on the right to non-discrimination as reflected in article 14, paragraph 2 (*h*) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[13] and article 5 (*e*) of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.[14]

The Council also endorsed the Commission's request to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide all the necessary resources for the effective fulfilment of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur.

2000/219. The right to food

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 16 June 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/10 of 17 April 2000,[9] endorsed the Commission's decision, in order to respond fully to the necessity for an integrated and coordinated approach in the promotion and protection of the right to food, to appoint, for a period of three years, a special rapporteur whose mandate will focus on the right to food and who will accomplish the following main activities:

(*a*) Seek, receive and respond to information on all aspects of the realization of the right to food, including the urgent necessity of eradicating hunger;

(*b*) Establish cooperation with Governments, intergovernmental organizations, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and non-governmental organizations on the promotion and effective implementation of the right to food, and make appropriate recommendations on the realization thereof, taking into consideration the work already done in this field throughout the United Nations system;

(*c*) Identify emerging issues related to the right to food worldwide.

The Council also endorsed the Commission's request to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide all necessary human and financial resources for the effective fulfilment of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur.

2000/220. Human rights defenders

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 16 June 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/61 of 26 April 2000,[9] endorsed the Commission's decision to request the Secretary-General to appoint, for a period of three years, a special representative who shall report on the situation of human rights defenders in all parts of the world and on possible means to enhance their protection; the main activities of the special representative shall be:

(*a*) To seek, receive, examine and respond to information on the situation and the rights of anyone, acting individually or in association with others, to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(*b*) To establish cooperation and conduct dialogue with Governments and other interested actors on the promotion and effective implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;[10]

(*c*) To recommend effective strategies better to protect human rights defenders and follow up on these recommendations.

[9] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/2000/23 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

[10] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[11] General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI).

[12] General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex.

[13] General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex.

[14] General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX).

2000/221. Effects of structural adjustment policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 16 June 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/82[9] and decision 2000/109[15] of 26 April 2000, endorsed the Commission's decision to discontinue the mandates of the Special Rapporteur on the effects of foreign debt on the full enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights and of the independent expert on the effects of structural adjustment policies on economic, social and culltural rights and to appoint, for a period of three years, Mr. Fantu Cheru as independent expert on the effects of structural adjustment policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, and to request him to submit an analytical report to the Commission, on an annual basis, on the implementation of Commission resolution 2000/82, paying particular attention to:

(*a*) The effects of the foreign debt and the policies adopted to face them on the full enjoyment of all human rights, in particular economic, social and cultural rights in developing countries;

(*b*) Measures taken by Governments, the private sector and international financial institutions to alleviate such effects in developing countries, especially the poorest and heavily indebted countries;

(*c*) New developments, actions and initiatives being taken by international financial institutions, other United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with respect to structural adjustment policies and human rights;

and to provide an advance copy of his annual report to the open-ended working group on structural adjustment programmes and economic, social and cultural rights in order to assist the group in the fulfilment of its mandate.

The Council also endorsed the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide the independent expert with all necessary assistance, in particular the staff and resources required to perform his functions.

The Council decided to authorize the working group on structural adjustment programmes and economic, social and cultural rights to meet for two weeks well in advance of, and at least four weeks prior to, the fifty-seventh session of the Commission with a mandate (*a*) to continue working on the elaboration of basic policy guidelines on structural adjustment programmes and economic, social and cultural rights which could serve as a basis for a continued dialogue between human rights bodies and international financial institutions and (*b*) to report to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session.

2000/222. Reports of the regional meetings of the regional commissions on the theme of the high-level segment of the Council

At its 10th plenary meeting, on 16 June 2000, the Economic and Social Council agreed to circulate as official documents of the Council the reports of the regional meetings of the regional commissions on the theme of its high-level segment.

[15] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/2000/23 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. B.

SUBSTANTIVE SESSION OF 2000

2000/201. Elections to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council, nominations, appointments and confirmation of representatives on functional commissions

E[16]

Elections postponed from previous sessions

COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council elected SPAIN for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2001.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of two members from African States, three members from Asian States and three members from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2001.

2000/223. Adoption of the agenda of the substantive session of 2000 and other organizational matters

1. At its 11th plenary meeting, on 5 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council adopted the agenda of its substantive session of 2000[17] and approved the programme of work of the session.[18]

2. At its 15th plenary meeting, on 7 July 2000, the Council, on the recommendation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations,[19] approved the requests made by non-governmental organizations to be heard by the Council at its substantive session of 2000.

2000/224. Resumed 2000 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

A

At its 33rd plenary meeting, on 20 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council decided to authorize the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to hold a resumed 2000 session for a half day on Friday, 21 July 2000, to consider replies received from the non-governmental organizations whose consultative status was recommended for suspension.

B

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council decided to authorize the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to hold a resumed 2000 session for a half day on Thursday, 27 July 2000, to consider replies received from the non-governmental organizations whose consultative status was recommended for suspension.

2000/225. Suspension of rule 22 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council

At its 34th plenary meeting, on 21 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, upon the recommendation of the Bureau, and without setting a precedent, decided to suspend rule 22 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council and to request Mr. Felix Mbayu, Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Cameroon to the United Nations, to preside over the general segment of the Council in lieu of Mr. Martin Belinga-Eboutou, Vice-President of the Council, who was unable to preside due to circumstances beyond his control.

2000/226. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of regional cooperation

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the following documents:

(i) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields;[20]

(ii) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields: cooperation with other regional bodies;[21]

(iii) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields: trends and activities;[22]

(iv) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields: matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention;[23]

[16] For decisions 2000/201 A and B, see p. 67; for decision 2000/201 C, see p. 77; and for decision 2000/201 D, see p. 79.

[17] E/2000/100, sect. I.

[18] E/2000/L.6.

[19] See E/2000/82.

[20] E/2000/10.

[21] E/2000/10/Add.1.

[22] E/2000/10/Add.2.

[23] E/2000/10/Add.3.

(v) Summary of the economic survey of Europe, 1999;[24]

(vi) Summary of the economic and social situation in Africa, 1999;[25]

(vii) Summary of the economic and social survey of Asia and the Pacific, 2000;[26]

(viii) Summary of the economic survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1999;[27]

(ix) Summary of the survey of economic and social developments in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia region, 1999–2000;[28]

(*b*) Endorsed the recommendations contained in paragraph 252 of the report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields.[20]

2000/227. Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its eighth session and provisional agenda for the ninth session of the Commission

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 26 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its eighth session[29] and approved the provisional agenda for the ninth session of the Commission set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE NINTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Energy.
4. Atmosphere.
5. Transport.
6. Information for decision-making and participation.
7. International cooperation for an enabling environment.
8. High-level meeting.
9. Other matters.
10. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its ninth session.

2000/228. Report of the Statistical Commission on its thirty-first session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-second session of the Commission

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 26 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Statistical Commission on its thirty-first session,[30] and requested the Commission to provide clarification on the issues raised by the Observer for Nigeria (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China) as contained in the summary record of the meeting;[31]

(*b*) Decided that the thirty-second session of the Commission should be held in New York from 6 to 9 March 2001;

(*c*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-second session of the Commission set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE THIRTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE STATISTICAL COMMISSION

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Documentation

Provisional agenda and annotations

Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the session

Note by the Secretariat on the state of preparation of documentation for the session

3. Demographic and social statistics:

(*a*) Gender issues;

(*b*) Social statistics;

(*c*) Labour statistics supplement to the tourism satellite account;

(*d*) Human settlements statistics.

4. Economic statistics:

(*a*) National accounts;

(*b*) Statistics of international trade in services;

(*c*) International Comparison Programme;

[24] E/2000/11.
[25] E/2000/12.
[26] E/2000/13.
[27] E/2000/14.
[28] E/2000/15.
[29] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 9* (E/2000/29).
[30] Ibid., *Supplement No. 4* (E/2000/24).
[31] See E/2000/SR.41. For the final text, see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Plenary Meetings*, 41st meeting.

(*d*) Other economic statistics (city groups and intersecretariat groups):

(i) Capital stock statistics;

(ii) Price indexes/price statistics.

5. Environment statistics and environmental accounting.

6. Development indicators.

7. International economic and social classifications.

8. Review of other major developments in the work programme of the United Nations Statistics Division.

9. Coordination and integration of international statistical programmes.

Documentation

Report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination Subcommittee on Statistical Activities on its thirty-fourth (2000) session

10. Follow-up to the agreed conclusions of the Economic and Social Council's high level and coordination segments, and to its resolutions.

11. Programme questions and related matters.

Documentation

Draft programme of work of the United Nations Statistics Division for the biennium 2002–2003

12. Methodological development.

13. Statistical analysis.

14. Information technology (e-commerce) and statistics.

15. Handbook of statistical organization.

16. Technical cooperation.

17. Provisional agenda for the thirty-third session of the Commission.

18. Report of the Commission on its thirty-second session.

2000/229. Fifteenth and Sixteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conferences for Asia and the Pacific

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 26 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the recommendations of the Fifteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific:

(*a*) That the Sixteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific be convened for five working days in mid-2003, with a primary focus on the continued and strengthened contribution of cartography and geographic information in support of the implementation of Agenda 21;[32]

(*b*) That the Secretary-General be requested to take measures, where appropriate and within available resources, to implement the other recommendations made by the Fifteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific. In particular, the United Nations should continue to support surveying, mapping and spatial data infrastructure activities in the Asia and Pacific region and, inter alia, continue, within available resources, to facilitate the participation of the least developed countries and the small island developing States of the region.

2000/230. Twentieth and twenty-first sessions of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 26 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the recommendations made by the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names at its twentieth session:

(*a*) That the twenty-first session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names be convened for two working days (26 August and 6 September 2002) in Berlin, in conjunction with the Eighth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, to facilitate and to follow up the work of the Conference;

(*b*) That the Secretary-General be requested to take measures, as appropriate, to implement the recommendation contained in paragraph (*a*) above.

2000/231. Recommendations made by the Group of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance at its fifteenth meeting

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the following recommendations made by the Group of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance at its fifteenth meeting:

Recommendation 1

The Group of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance recommends that subprogramme 8 (Public administration, finance and development) of programme 7 (Economic and social affairs) of

[32] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I, *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

the proposed medium-term plan for the period 2002–2005 be adopted with the changes set out in the annex to the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Group of Experts.[33]

Recommendation 2

The Group of Experts recommends that its sixteenth meeting be held during the first quarter of the year 2002 and that the number of experts participating be maximized, possibly by shortening the meeting, in order to achieve a wider geographical representation.

Recommendation 3

The Group of Experts recommends the proclamation of a United Nations public service day to celebrate the value and the virtue of service to the community at the local, national and global levels, with prizes to be awarded by the Secretary-General for contributions made to the cause of enhancing the role, prestige and visibility of public service.

Recommendation 4

In view of the crucial importance of economic and social development issues relating to institutional and managerial development, the Group of Experts takes the view that its relations and interactions with such principal organs and intergovernmental bodies as the Economic and Social Council should be greatly reinforced and that the deliberations of the Council on matters concerning economic and social development could greatly benefit from the input of the Group of Experts. To make this more effective, it recommends that the Council review the status and reporting arrangements of the Group of Experts.

Recommendation 5

The Group of Experts recommends that the United Nations establish appropriate mechanisms to provide the opportunity for ministers and/or high-level officials of Member States responsible for public administration to meet periodically to discuss themes of common interest and exchange experiences.

Recommendation 6

The Group of Experts recommends that the Council, through its subsidiary bodies, undertake a comparative analysis of national economic governance systems and examine best practices in order to assist national strategies for efficient economic governance.

Recommendation 7

The Group of Experts recommends that the Council include in its agenda discussion on issues related to economic governance and provide policy guidance for the global economic governance regimes established for the different functional areas administered by the specialized agencies.

Recommendation 8

The Group of Experts recommends to the Council that serious consideration be given to expanding on the work already done by the African ministers of public service, and that consideration be given to drawing up a United Nations model charter of public service.

2000/232. Recommendations made by the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters at its ninth meeting

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the following recommendations made by the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters at its ninth meeting:

1. The Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters recommends that the Secretariat publish as soon as possible the United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries. The Group of Experts also decides to keep the United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention under a biennial revision process.

2. The Group of Experts has suggested the following items for its review during its forthcoming meetings:

(*a*) Transfer pricing:

(i) Advance pricing agreements;

(ii) Arbitration as a means of dispute resolution;

(*b*) Innovative financial instruments;

(*c*) Tax implications of electronic commerce, including the scope of the permanent establishment concept;

(*d*) Exchange of information;

(*e*) Mutual assistance in collection of tax debts;

(*f*) Pensions;

(*g*) Alternative dispute resolution procedure;

(*h*) Tracking changes in the Model Tax Convention on Income and on Capital of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development;

(*i*) Examining the revisions of regional model conventions.

[33] E/2000/66.

3. On the basis of the decision of the Group of Experts,[34] the Council may wish to take note of the revised United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries, and to approve the holding of the tenth meeting of the Group of Experts in the first half of 2001.

2000/233. Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirty-third session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-fourth session of the Commission

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirty-third session;[35]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-fourth session of the Commission set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters:

(*a*) Report of the inter-sessional meeting of the Bureau;

(*b*) Agenda and organization of work.

Documentation

Provisional agenda for the thirty-fourth session of the Commission

Note by the Secretariat on the organization of work of the session

Report of the Bureau of the Commission on Population and Development on its inter-sessional meeting

3. Follow-up actions to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development.

Documentation

Concise report of the Secretary-General entitled "World population monitoring, 2001: population, environment and development"

Report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

4. General debate on national experience in population matters: population, environment and development.

5. Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population, 2000

6. Provisional agenda for the thirty-fifth session of the Commission.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda for the thirty-fifth session of the Commission

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-fourth session.

2000/234. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the coordination segment

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 27 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation by the United Nations system of the Habitat Agenda;[36]

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on the assessment of the progress made within the United Nations system, through the conference reviews, in the promotion of an integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields.[37]

2000/235. Long-term programme of support for Haiti

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 27 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the elaboration and implementation of the long-term programme of support for Haiti,[38] requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its next substantive session on steps taken by the Haitian Government, the United Nations system and the international community towards the elaboration of a long-term programme

[34] See E/1999/84 and Corr.1, para. 40, and E/2000/SR.42 (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Plenary Meetings*, 42nd meeting).

[35] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 5* (E/2000/25).

[36] A/55/83-E/2000/62.

[37] E/2000/57.

[38] E/2000/63.

of support for Haiti and on practical modalities for its implementation.

2000/236. Tobacco or health

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 27 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control,[39] decided to request the Secretary-General to submit a report on the continuing work of the Task Force to the Council at its substantive session of 2002.

2000/237. Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its forty-fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fifth session of the Commission

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 27 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its forty-fourth session,[40] and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fifth session of the Commission set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

2. Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century".

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on measures taken and progress achieved in the follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century", and in mainstreaming a gender perspective within the United Nations system

   Report of the Secretary-General containing the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, 2002–2005

   Report of the Secretary-General on proposals for a multi-year work programme of the Commission on the Status of Women, 2002–2005

3. Thematic issues:

   (*a*) Women, the girl child and human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS);

   (*b*) Gender and all forms of discrimination, in particular racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on thematic issues

4. Follow-up to Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General on policy guidance provided by the Economic and Social Council

5. Communications concerning the status of women.

   Documentation

   Report of the Secretary-General assessing the implications of reforms of mechanisms in the human rights area (1503 procedure) for communications concerning the status of women

   List of confidential and non-confidential communications concerning the status of women

6. Provisional agenda for the forty-sixth session of the Commission.

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-fifth session.

2000/238. Report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-eighth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-ninth session of the Commission

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 27 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its thirty-eighth session[41] and endorsed the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission;

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the thirty-ninth session of the Commission set out below.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE THIRTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Election of officers.

[39] E/2000/21.

[40] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 7* (E/2000/27).

[41] Ibid., *Supplement No. 6* and corrigendum (E/2000/26 and Corr.1).

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

3. Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development:

(*a*) Themes:

(i) Priority theme: enhancing social protection and reducing vulnerability in a globalizing world;

(ii) Sub-theme: the role of volunteerism in the promotion of social development;

(*b*) Review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups.

4. Multi-year programme of work of the Commission for 2002–2006.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on enhancing social protection and reducing vulnerability in a globalizing world

Report of the Secretary-General on the role of volunteerism in the promotion of social development

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the International Year of the Family and the observance of its tenth anniversary in 2004

5. Programme questions and other matters:

(*a*) Programme performance and implementation;

(*b*) Proposed programme of work for the biennium 2002–2003;

(*c*) United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General on the draft proposed programme budget for the biennium 2002–2003

Note by the Secretary-General on the nomination of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

6. Provisional agenda for the fortieth session of the Commission.

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its thirty-ninth session.

2000/239. Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its ninth session and *provisional agenda and documentation* for the tenth session of the Commission

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 27 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its ninth session;[42]

(*b*) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the tenth session of the Commission set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE TENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

1. Election of officers.

(Legislative authority: rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and Commission decision 1/101)

2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.

Documentation

Annotated provisional agenda

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/1 and decision 1997/232 and rules 5 and 7 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Council)

3. [Discussion on the theme "Progress made in global action against corruption"

(Legislative authority: Commission resolution 9/1)]

4. International cooperation in combating transnational crime.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of international instruments against corruption

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/13 entitled "An effective international legal instrument against corruption")

Report of the Secretary-General on measures to regulate firearms for the purpose of combating illicit trafficking in firearms

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1998/18)

Report of the Secretary-General on the results of the study on the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in explosives by criminals and their use for criminal purposes

(Legislative authority: General Assembly resolution 54/127 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1998/17)

[42] Ibid., *Supplement No. 10* (E/2000/30).

Report of the Secretary-General on the conclusions of the study on effective measures to prevent and control computer-related crime

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/23)

5. Follow-up to the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

Documentation

Plan for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century

(Legislative authority: General Assembly resolutions 52/91, 53/110 and 54/125, Economic and Social Council resolutions 1993/23 and 1999/55, Council decision 1999/261 and Council resolution 2000/11 entitled "Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century")

Note by the Secretariat on the review of the role, function, periodicity, duration and rules of procedure of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders

(Legislative authority: General Assembly resolution 54/125)

6. Work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director on the work of the Centre for International Crime Prevention, containing information on progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 54/128 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/24

(Legislative authority: General Assembly resolutions 53/114 and 54/128 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22, 1999/23, 1999/24 and 1999/26)

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22 and 1999/23)

7. United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolutions 1996/16 and 1998/21)

Report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, for the period 1994–1998

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolutions 1745 (LIV) and 1995/57 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1999/61)

(*a*) Victims of crime and abuse of power;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the plan of action for the implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolutions 1996/14, 1997/31 and 1998/21 and Council resolution 2000/15 entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power")

(*b*) Effective crime prevention.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on effective crime prevention

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolutions 1997/33 and 1999/25)

Report of the Secretary-General on the elimination of violence against women

(Legislative authority: General Assembly resolution 52/86 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/12)

8. Strategic management and programme questions.

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/55 and Commission resolutions 6/1 and 7/1)

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat on the proposed programme of work for the biennium 2002–2003

9. Provisional agenda for the eleventh session of the Commission.

(Legislative authority: rule 9 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and Council decision 1997/232)

10. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its tenth session.

2000/240. Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-third session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fourth session of the Commission

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 27 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-third session,[43] and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fourth session of the Commission set out below, on the understanding that informal inter-sessional meetings would be held at Vienna, at no additional cost, to finalize the items to be included in the provisional agenda and the documentation requirements for the forty-fourth session.

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FORTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Documentation

Annotated provisional agenda

3. Thematic debate: building partnership to address the world drug problem.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary].

A. Substantive items

Normative segment

Mandates received from the General Assembly

4. Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: examination of the single biennial report of the Executive Director on the progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director on progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session

Treaty-based and normative functions

5. Drug demand reduction:

(*a*) Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

(*b*) World situation with regard to drug abuse, in particular among children and youth.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

6. Illicit drug traffic and supply:

(*a*) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and reports of subsidiary bodies of the Commission;

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

(*b*) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:

(i) Measures to promote judicial cooperation (extradition, mutual legal assistance, controlled delivery, combating trafficking by sea and law enforcement cooperation, including training);

(ii) Countering money-laundering;

(iii) Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

7. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

(*a*) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

(*b*) International Narcotics Control Board;

Documentation

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000 on the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

(*c*) International cooperation in order to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes;

[43] Ibid., *Supplement No. 8* (E/2000/28).

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

(*d*) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:

(i) Measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(ii) Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors;

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

(*e*) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

Operational segment

8. Policy directives to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director on activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

9. Strengthening the United Nations machinery for drug control.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

10. Administrative and budgetary questions.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director

B. Organizational and other matters

11. Duration of the sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat

12. Provisional agenda for the forty-fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

13. Other business.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

14. Adoption of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-fourth session.

15. Opening of the forty-fifth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

2000/241. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 27 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999.[44]

2000/242. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the work of its first regular session of 2000;[45]

(*b*) Extract from the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its 2000 annual session;[46]

(*c*) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and of the United Nations Population Fund on the first regular session, 2000;[47]

(*d*) Decisions adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and of the United Nations Population Fund at its second regular session, 2000;[48]

(*e*) Decisions adopted by the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and of the United Nations Population Fund at its annual session, 2000;[49]

(*f*) Annual report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund to the Economic and Social Council;[50]

(*g*) Annual reports of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Director

[44] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.1.

[45] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 14* (E/2000/34/Rev.1), part one.

[46] E/2000/L.8

[47] DP/2000/9.

[48] DP/2000/19.

[49] DP/2000/28.

[50] See E/2000/7.

of the United Nations Population Fund to the Economic and Social Council;[51]

(*h*) Annual report of the Executive Director of the World Food Programme, 1999;[52]

(*i*) Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme on the work of its first, second and third regular sessions and annual session of 1999.[53]

2000/243. Activities of the humanitarian affairs segment

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council:

(*a*) Took note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations",[54] and welcomed progress made in strengthening the coordination of humanitarian assistance of the United Nations;

(*b*) Decided to request the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its next humanitarian affairs segment on further progress in strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations.

2000/244. Strengthening of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/1 of 7 April 2000,[9] endorsed the Commission's recommendation that the Council and the General Assembly should provide the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights with ways and means commensurate to its increasing tasks and that they should also provide increased resources for special rapporteurs.

2000/245. The use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/3 of 7 April 2000,[9] endorsed the Commission's decision, in accordance with the request of the General Assembly, to convene a workshop on the traditional and new forms of mercenary activities as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination before the fifty-fifth session of the Assembly, and its request to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to report on the outcome of the workshop to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session.

2000/246. The right to development

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/5 of 13 April 2000,[9] authorized the open-ended Working Group on the Right to Development, established in accordance with Commission resolution 1998/72 of 22 April 1998[55] and Council decision 1998/269 of 30 July 1998, to meet for two sessions of five days each, prior to the fifty-seventh session of the Commission.

The Council approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the various provisions of Commission resolution 2000/5.

2000/247. Human rights and extreme poverty

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/12 of 17 April 2000,[9] endorsed the Commission's decision to renew, for a period of two years, the mandate of the independent expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty:

(*a*) To evaluate the relationship between the promotion and protection of human rights and the eradication of extreme poverty, including through the identification of national and international good practices;

(*b*) To hold consultations, including during her visits, with the poorest people and the communities in which they live, on means of developing their capacity to express their views and to organize themselves and to involve national human rights institutions in this exercise;

(*c*) To consider strategies to overcome extreme poverty and the social impact of those strategies;

(*d*) To continue her cooperation with the international financial institutions, with a view to identifying the best programmes for combating extreme poverty;

(*e*) To contribute to the mid-term evaluation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty, scheduled for 2002;

(*f*) To report on her activities to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth sessions and to make those reports available to the Commission for Social

[51] E/2000/20.

[52] E/2000/54.

[53] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 16* (E/2000/36).

[54] A/55/82-E/2000/61.

[55] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 3* (E/1998/23), chap. II, sect. A.

Development and the Commission on the Status of Women, as appropriate, for their sessions during the same years.

The Council approved the Commission's request to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to organize, before the fifty-seventh session of the Commission, a seminar to consider the need to develop a draft declaration on extreme poverty and, if appropriate, to identify its specific points.

The Council also approved the Commission's recommendation that, in view of the need to take into account work undertaken elsewhere, an invitation to this seminar should be extended to government representatives and experts of the United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes, the relevant functional commissions of the Council, the regional economic commissions, the international financial institutions, the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and interested non-governmental organizations.

2000/248. Situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/15 of 18 April 2000,[9] endorsed the Commission's decisions:

(*a*) To extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for a further year and to request him to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and to report to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and on the possibilities for the international community to assist with local capacity-building, and also to request the Special Rapporteur to keep a gender perspective in mind when seeking and analysing information;

(*b*) To request the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and a member of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances to carry out, as soon as security considerations permit and, where appropriate, in cooperation with the National Commission of Inquiry to investigate alleged human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (formerly Zaire) between 1996 and 1997, a joint mission to investigate all massacres carried out in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including those in the province of South Kivu, and other atrocities referred to in the reports by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with a view to bringing to justice those responsible, and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session.

2000/249. Human rights situation in southern Lebanon and western Bekaa

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/16 of 18 April 2000,[9] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To bring Commission resolution 2000/16 to the attention of the Government of Israel and to invite it to provide information concerning the extent of its implementation thereof;

(*b*) To report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session on the results of his efforts in this regard.

2000/250. Situation of human rights in Iraq

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/17 of 18 April 2000,[9] endorsed the Commission's decisions:

(*a*) To extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Iraq, as contained in Commission resolution 1991/74 of 6 March 1991[56] and subsequent resolutions, for a further year, to request the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report on the situation of human rights in Iraq to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and to report to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session, and also to keep a gender perspective in mind when seeking and analysing information;

(*b*) To request the Secretary-General to continue to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur to enable him to discharge his mandate fully, and to approve the allocation of sufficient human and material resources for the sending of human rights monitors to such locations as would facilitate improved information flow and assessment and help in the independent verification of reports on the situation of human rights in Iraq.

2000/251. Situation of human rights in Afghanistan

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/18 of 18 April 2000,[9] approved the Commission's requests:

(*a*) To the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan and to give due consideration to his recommendations in the formulation of United Nations activities in Afghanistan;

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[56] Ibid., *1991, Supplement No. 2* (E/1991/22), chap. II, sect. A.

(*b*) To the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to ensure a human rights presence in the context of the United Nations activities in Afghanistan in order to provide advice and training in the field of human rights to all the Afghan parties, as well as to the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations active in the field.

The Council endorsed the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for one year, and to request him to report on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session.

2000/252. Situation of human rights in Equatorial Guinea and assistance in the field of human rights

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/19 of 18 April 2000,[9] endorsed the Commission's decision to renew the mandate of the Special Representative of the Commission to monitor the situation of human rights in Equatorial Guinea for one year and to request him to monitor the situation of human rights in Equatorial Guinea and to report to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session, keeping in mind the need to apply a gender perspective in the reporting process, including in collecting information and making recommendations.

2000/253. Situation of human rights in Burundi

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/20 of 18 April 2000,[9] endorsed the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi for one year, and to request her to submit an interim report on the situation of human rights in Burundi to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and a report to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session, giving her work a gender-specific dimension.

2000/254. Situation of human rights in Rwanda

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/21 of 18 April 2000,[9] endorsed the Commission's decision to extend for a further year the mandate of the Special Representative of the Commission on the situation of human rights in Rwanda to make recommendations on the situation of human rights in Rwanda, to facilitate the effective and independent functioning of the National Human Rights Commission and to make recommendations on situations in which technical assistance to the Government of Rwanda in the field of human rights may be appropriate.

The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Special Representative to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session, in accordance with his mandate, and its request to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide the Special Representative with such financial assistance as he may require to discharge his mandate.

2000/255. Situation of human rights in Myanmar

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/23 of 18 April 2000,[9] endorsed the Commission's decisions:

(*a*) To extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, as contained in Commission resolution 1992/58 of 3 March 1992,[57] for a further year, and to request the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and to report to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session, and to keep a gender perspective in mind when seeking and analysing information;

(*b*) To request the Secretary-General to continue to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur to enable him to discharge his mandate fully, and to pursue all efforts to ensure that the Special Rapporteur is authorized to visit Myanmar;

(*c*) Also to request the Secretary-General to continue his discussions with the Government of Myanmar on the situation of human rights and the restoration of democracy and with anyone he may consider appropriate in order to assist in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 54/186 of 17 December 1999 and of Commission resolution 2000/23.

2000/256. Situation of human rights in Sierra Leone

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/24 of 18 April 2000,[9] endorsed the Commission's decisions:

(*a*) To request the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the international community to continue to assist the Government of Sierra Leone to establish and maintain an effectively functioning Truth and Reconciliation Commission and National Human Rights Commission;

(*b*) To request the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner and the international community to give all necessary assistance to the human rights section of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone to enable it to fulfil its mandate to report on violations of international humanitarian law and human rights in Sierra Leone and, in consultation with the relevant United Nations agencies, assist the Government of

[57] Ibid., *1992, Supplement No. 2* (E/1992/22), chap. II, sect. A.

Sierra Leone in its efforts to address the country's human rights needs, including:

(i) To strengthen its involvement in programmes of technical cooperation, advisory services and human rights advocacy programmes;

(ii) To strengthen its support for, and to continue and expand its cooperation with, human rights non-governmental organizations in Sierra Leone.

The Council approved the Commission's request to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session on the situation of human rights in Sierra Leone, including with reference to reports from the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone.

2000/257. Situation of human rights in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the Republic of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/26 of 18 April 2000,[9] endorsed the Commission's decision to renew for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and its request to the Special Rapporteur to report to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session on the work conducted in fulfilment of the mandate and to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session, paying particular attention to those areas that remain a source of grave concern, including the deteriorating human rights situation in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

2000/258. Situation of human rights in the Sudan

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/27 of 18 April 2000,[9] endorsed the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Sudan for a further year, and to request the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and to report to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session on the situation of human rights in the Sudan, and to continue to keep a gender perspective in mind in the reporting process.

2000/259. Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/28 of 18 April 2000,[9] endorsed the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Representative of the Commission on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, as contained in Commission resolution 1984/54 of 14 March 1984,[58] for a further year, and its request to the Special Representative to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and a report to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session.

The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to continue to give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative to enable him to discharge his mandate fully.

2000/260. Human rights and terrorism

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/30 of 20 April 2000,[9] approved the request of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights to the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur on terrorism and human rights of the Subcommission all the assistance necessary so that she may to hold consultations with the competent services and bodies of the United Nations system to complement her essential research and collect all the needed and up-to-date information and data for the preparation of her progress report.

2000/261. Implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/33 of 20 April 2000,[9] endorsed the Commission's decision to change the title of the Special Rapporteur from Special Rapporteur on religious intolerance to Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief and that this change would be implemented at the next extension of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur.

The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and to report to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session.

2000/262. Draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/35 of 20 April 2000:[9]

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[58] Ibid., *1984, Supplement No. 4* and corrigendum (E/1984/14 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

(*a*) Authorized the open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights on a draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment to meet for a period of two weeks, prior to the fifty-seventh session of the Commission, in order to continue or conclude the elaboration of a draft optional protocol to the Convention;

(*b*) Encouraged the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the working group to conduct informal inter-sessional consultations with all interested parties in order to facilitate the completion of a consolidated text.

2000/263. Question of arbitrary detention

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/36 of 20 April 2000,[9] endorsed the Commission's decision to renew, for a three-year period, the mandate of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, composed of five independent experts entrusted with the task of investigating cases of deprivation of liberty imposed arbitrarily, provided that no final decision had been taken in such cases by domestic courts in conformity with domestic law, with the relevant international standards set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[10] and with the relevant international instruments accepted by the States concerned.

2000/264. Independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/42 of 20 April 2000,[9] endorsed the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers for a further period of three years and to request him to submit a report on the activities relating to his mandate to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session.

The Council also endorsed the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur, within the limits of the United Nations regular budget, with any assistance needed for the discharge of his mandate.

2000/265. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/43 of 20 April 2000,[9] approved the Commission's recommendation to the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the overall trends and developments with regard to his mandate and a full report to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session, including all replies sent by Governments that are received in any of the official languages of the United Nations.

2000/266. Elimination of violence against women

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/45 of 20 April 2000,[9] endorsed the Commission's decision to renew for a period of three years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences.

The Council approved the Commission's renewed request to the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Special Rapporteur with all necessary assistance, in particular the staff and resources required to perform all mandated functions, especially in carrying out and following up missions undertaken either separately or jointly with other special rapporteurs and working groups, and adequate assistance for periodic consultations with the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and all other treaty bodies.

2000/267. Integrating the human rights of women throughout the United Nations system

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/46 of 20 April 2000,[9] endorsed the Commission's decision to integrate a gender perspective into all agenda items of the Commission.

2000/268. Human rights of persons with disabilities

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/51 of 25 April 2000,[9] approved the Commission's invitation to the Special Rapporteur on disability of the Commission for Social Development to address the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-eighth session, and its request to the Secretary-General to report biennially to the General Assembly on the progress of efforts to ensure the full recognition and enjoyment of the human rights of persons with disabilities.

2000/269. Rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/52 of 25 April 2000,[9] approved the Commission's appeal to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to consider favourably the recommendation of the Working Group on Minorities of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights to organize a seminar for representatives of international and regional organizations, treaty bodies and specialized agencies to discuss issues concerning their respective work on

the protection of minorities, improve coordination so as to reduce duplication and parallel activities, exchange information and seek ways of better protecting the rights of persons belonging to minorities.

2000/270. Internally displaced persons

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/53 of 25 April 2000,[9] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide his Representative on internally displaced persons, from within existing resources, with all necessary assistance to carry out his mandate effectively, and its appeal to the Representative of the Secretary-General to continue to seek the contribution of States, relevant organizations and institutions in order to put the work of the Representative on a more stable basis.

The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Representative of the Secretary-General to continue to report on his activities to the General Assembly and to the Commission.

2000/271. Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/56 of 25 April 2000,[9] authorized the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights to meet for five working days prior to the fifty-second session of the Subcommission, and approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide adequate resources and assistance to the Working Group in the discharge of its tasks, including adequate dissemination of information about the activities of the Working Group to Governments, specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and organizations of indigenous people, in order to encourage the widest possible participation in its work.

2000/272. Working Group of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate a draft declaration in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 49/214

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/57 of 25 April 2000,[9] authorized the working group of the Commission on a draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples to meet for a period of ten working days prior to the fifty-seventh session of the Commission, the costs of the meeting to be met from within existing resources.

2000/273. Situation in the Republic of Chechnya of the Russian Federation

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/58 of 25 April 2000,[9] approved the Commission's request to the relevant special rapporteurs and working groups of the Commission, namely, the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, the Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, to undertake missions to the Republic of Chechnya and neighbouring republics without delay and to submit reports to the Commission and to the General Assembly as soon as possible.

2000/274. Abduction of children from northern Uganda

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/60 of 26 April 2000,[9] approved the Commission's request to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to undertake an assessment of the situation on the ground in the affected areas, including the needs of the victims, in full consultation with the relevant United Nations organizations and non-governmental organizations, and to report to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session.

2000/275. Towards a culture of peace

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/66 of 26 April 2000,[9] approved the Commission's request to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in coordination with the Bureau of the Commission at its fifty-sixth session, to organize, provide the necessary resources, including financial resources for, and coordinate, during the course of the International Year for the Culture of Peace, a panel/forum on a culture of peace, with participation open to Governments, non-governmental organizations and other interested organizations, focusing on the contribution of the promotion, protection and realization of all human rights to the further development of a culture of peace.

2000/276. National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/76 of 26 April 2000,[9] approved the Commission's requests to the Secretary-General:

(*a*) To continue to provide, from within existing resources, the necessary assistance for holding meetings of the Coordinating Committee of national institutions during the sessions of the Commission, under the auspices of, and in cooperation with, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;

(*b*) To continue to provide, from within existing resources and from the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights, the necessary assistance for international and regional meetings of national institutions.

2000/277. Situation of human rights in Haiti

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/78 of 26 April 2000,[9] approved the Commission's request to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide all necessary human and financial resources for the effective fulfilment of the mandate of the independent expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti, as well as its recommendation to the independent expert to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session on developments in the situation of human rights in Haiti.

2000/278. Situation of human rights in Cambodia

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/79 of 26 April 2000,[9] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to report to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session on the role and achievements of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in assisting the Government and the people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights and on the recommendations made by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia in matters within his mandate.

2000/279. Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/81 of 26 April 2000,[9] endorsed the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the independent expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia for a further year and to request the independent expert to report to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session.

The Council approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to continue to provide the independent expert with all necessary assistance in carrying out her mandate and to provide adequate resources, from within existing overall United Nations resources, to fund the activities of the independent expert and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in providing advisory services and technical assistance.

The Council also approved the Commission's request to the High Commissioner to provide for the translation of Commission resolution 2000/81, accompanied by an appropriate background explanatory note, into the local language of Somalia and for its wide dissemination within the country through the human rights officer for Somalia based in Nairobi.

2000/280. Rights of the child

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/85 of 27 April 2000,[9] endorsed the Commission's decisions:

(*a*) With regard to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, to request the Secretary-General to ensure the provision of appropriate staff and facilities from the United Nations regular budget for the effective and expeditious performances of the functions of the Committee;

(*b*) With regard to the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, to recommend that all the necessary human and financial assistance be provided for her work for the effective fulfilment of her mandate and to enable her to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and a report to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session;

(*c*) With regard to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, to recommend that the Special Representative and the relevant parts of the United Nations system continue to develop a concerted approach on the rights, protection and welfare of children affected by armed conflict, and to increase cooperation among their respective mandates and with national and international non-governmental organizations, including, as appropriate, in the planning of field visits and follow-up to the recommendations of the Special Representative.

The Council approved the Commission's recommendation that, within their mandates, all relevant human rights mechanisms, in particular special rapporteurs and working groups, and all other relevant organs and mechanisms of the United Nations system and the specialized agencies regularly and systematically take a child's rights perspective into account in the implementation of their mandates, especially by paying attention to particular situations in which children are in danger and where their rights are violated, and that they take into account the work of the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

2000/281. Human rights and thematic procedures

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/86 of 27 April 2000,[9] approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General, taking note of the recommendations of the meetings of the special rapporteurs, representatives, experts, chairpersons of working groups of the Commission and chairpersons of treaty bodies, to convene further such periodic meetings in order to enable them to continue to exchange views, cooperate and coordinate more closely and make recommendations.

The Council also approved the Commission's request to the Secretary-General, in implementing the United Nations budget for the current biennium, to ensure the availability of such resources as are necessary for the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Human Rights to support the effective implementation of all thematic mandates, including any additional tasks entrusted to the thematic special rapporteurs, representatives, experts and working groups by the appropriate United Nations organs.

2000/282. Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 2000/102 of 17 April 2000,[15] decided to approve the appointment of Mr. Joseph Oloka-Onyango and Ms. Deepika Udagama as Special Rapporteurs to undertake a study on the issue of globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights, paying specific attention to the recommendations made by the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and the Commission so as to refine the focus and methods of the study.

2000/283. The rights of non-citizens

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 2000/104 of 25 April 2000,[15] decided to authorize the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights to appoint one of its members as special rapporteur with the task of preparing a comprehensive study of the rights of non-citizens, based on the working paper prepared by Mr. David Weissbrodt,[59] as well as the comments made and the discussions that took place at the fifty-first session of the Subcommission and at the fifty-sixth session of the Commission, and of submitting a preliminary report to the Subcommission at its fifty-third session, a progress report at its fifty-fourth session and a final report at its fifty-fifth session. The Council requested the Secretary-General to provide, from within existing resources, the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance necessary to enable him/her to accomplish this task.

2000/284. Enhancing the effectiveness of the mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 2000/109 of 26 April 2000,[15] by which the Commission decided to approve and implement comprehensively and in its entirety the report of the inter-sessional open-ended Working Group on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights,[60] endorsed the following specific decisions of the Commission:

(*a*) To merge the mandates of the independent expert on the effects of structural adjustment policies on economic, social and cultural rights and the Special Rapporteur on the effects of foreign debt on the full enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, thus creating a post of independent expert on the effects of structural adjustment policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights;

(*b*) To establish a time-limit of two terms of three years for membership of special procedures working groups, as well as for special rapporteurs, whose position in relation to time-limits is covered by the statement made by the Chairperson of the Commission on 29 April 1999.[61] In the case of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, as a transitional measure, turnover of membership in both groups shall be accomplished incrementally over a three-year period. In order to provide the appropriate continuity during this transitional period, two members shall be replaced in year one, two in year two and one in year three;

(*c*) To reduce the duration of the annual meeting of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights to five working days from the present eight days;

(*d*) To request the Chairperson of the Commission to convene a one-day informal meeting of the Commission in late September each year to facilitate exchange of information in advance of the consideration of the item on human rights by the General Assembly. Such a meeting shall be convened for the first time in September 2000;

(*e*) That the annual session of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights shall, from this year, be of three weeks' duration;

[59] E/CN.4/Sub.2/1999/7 and Add. 1.

[60] E/CN.4/2000/112.

[61] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1999, Supplement No. 3* (E/1999/23), chap. XX, para. 552.

(*f*) That chairpersons of standard-setting working groups shall, if the working group considers it appropriate and in consultation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, be provided with the necessary financial assistance to undertake informal consultations during the inter-sessional period with a view to advancing progress in respect of the working group's mandate.

2000/285. Dates of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Human Rights

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 2000/111 of 26 April 2000,[15] approved the Commission's recommendations, bearing in mind Council decision 1997/291 of 22 July 1997, that the fifty-seventh session of the Commission should be scheduled to take place from 19 March to 27 April 2001.

2000/286. Organization of the work of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Human Rights

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 2000/112 of 26 April 2000,[15] authorized, if possible from within existing financial resources, thirty fully serviced additional meetings, including summary records, in accordance with rules 29 and 31 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, for the fifty-seventh session of the Commission. The Council approved the Commission's request to the Chairperson of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission to make every effort to organize the work of the session within the times normally allotted, so that the additional meetings that the Council might authorize would be utilized only if they proved to be absolutely necessary.

2000/287. Question of resources for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of the statement agreed on by consensus by the Commission on Human Rights, made by the Chairperson of the Commission on 25 April 2000,[62] approved the Commission's recommendation to the Council that additional resources be allocated to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as already recommended in Commission resolutions 1998/83 of 24 April 1998,[55] 1999/54 of 27 April 1999[63] and 2000/1 of 7 April 2000,[9] to ensure that all necessary financial, material and personnel resources are provided to the Office of the High Commissioner commensurate with its increasing tasks.

2000/288. Proclamation of 18 December as International Migrants Day

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/48 of 25 April 2000,[9] considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[10] proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, in particular as to race, colour or national origin, taking into account the large and increasing number of migrants in the world, encouraged by the increasing interest of the international community in the effective and full protection of the human rights of all migrants, and underlining the need to make further efforts to ensure respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, recommended that the General Assembly consider proclaiming 18 December International Migrants Day.

2000/289. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with social and human rights questions

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty;[64]

(*b*) Overview of the *2000 Report on the World Social Situation*;[65]

(*c*) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;[66]

(*d*) Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its twentieth and twenty-first sessions;[67]

(*e*) Report of the Commission on Human Rights on its fifty-sixth session;[68]

(*f*) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the

[62] Ibid., *2000, Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/2000/23 and Corr.1), chap. III, para. 40.

[63] Ibid., *1999, Supplement No. 3* (E/1999/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[64] E/2000/3 and Corr. 1.

[65] E/2000/9.

[66] E/2000/18 and Corr. 1 and 2.

[67] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/2000/22 and Corr.1).

[68] Ibid., *Supplement No. 3* and corrigendum (E/2000/23 and Corr.1).

preparatory process for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance;[69]

(*g*) Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action;[70]

(*h*) Note by the Secretary-General on the assessment of activities undertaken by the United Nations system under the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women, 1996–2001;[71]

(*i*) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.[72]

2000/290. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of agreed conclusions 1999/2 of the coordination segment of the substantive session of 1999 of the Council: implementation and coordinated follow-up by the United Nations system of initiatives on African development;[73]

(*b*) Progress report of the Secretary-General on basic indicators for the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits at all levels;[74]

(*c*) Progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the ministerial communiqué of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 1999 of the Council on the role of employment and work in poverty eradication: the empowerment and advancement of women;[75]

(*d*) Report of the Secretary-General on the assessment of the progress made within the United Nations system, through the conference reviews, in the promotion of an integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields.[37]

2000/291. Annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 1999

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council took note of the annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination for 1999,[76] welcomed the improvements in its content and format, concurred with the suggested approach for the preparation of future reports, and called for continued strengthening of the dialogue between the Council and the Administrative Committee on Coordination.

2000/292. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with coordination, programme and other questions

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(*a*) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the first part of its fortieth session (5 June–1 July 2000);[77]

(*b*) Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in the field of informatics.[78]

2000/293. Note by the Secretary-General on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan.[79]

2000/294. Request for a resumed substantive session of 2000 of the Economic and Social Council to finalize consideration of agenda item 12

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(*a*) To take action on the four draft decisions contained in the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental

[69] E/2000/75.
[70] E/2000/77.
[71] E/2000/78.
[72] E/2000/83.
[73] E/2000/69.
[74] E/2000/60.
[75] E/2000/64.
[76] E/2000/53.
[77] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 16* and corrigenda (A/55/16 and Corr.1 and 2), part one.
[78] E/2000/94.
[79] A/55/84-E/2000/16.

Organizations on the first and second parts of its 2000 session[50] at its resumed substantive session, on 18 October 2000, on the understanding that no other meeting requiring the attendance of the experts dealing with the issue of non-governmental organizations, in particular those experts from the Third Committee of the General Assembly, would be convened on the same date;

(*b*) On an exceptional basis, pending the decision to be taken at its resumed substantive session, that the privileges enjoyed by the International Council of the Associations for Peace in the Continents should be temporarily suspended.

2000/295. Resumed 2000 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to consider the response of the Transnational Radical Party

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council decided to authorize the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to hold a resumed 2000 session for one day during the week of 25 to 29 September 2000, in order to consider the response of the Transnational Radical Party.

2000/296. United Nations Forum on Forests

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council decided to authorize the Chairman of the consultations on options for placing the United Nations Forum on Forests within the intergovernmental machinery of the United Nations system to continue his consultations, with a view to submitting conclusions for consideration by the Council at its resumed substantive session.

2000/297. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Group of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance at its fifteenth meeting

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Group of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance at its fifteenth meeting.[51]

2000/298. Document considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of water supply and sanitation

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on progress made in providing safe water supply and sanitation for all during the 1990s.[51]

2000/299. Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the question of cartography

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Fifteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific[52] and the report of the Secretary-General on the twentieth session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names.[53]

2000/300. Report of the Secretary-General on the ninth meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the ninth meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters,[54] taking into account the corrigendum to the report and the following text that should be inserted after the word "Thereafter" in the third line of the corrigendum: "taking fully into account the fact that some Member States expressed the desire that the report should be as accurate as possible".

2000/301. Report of the Secretary-General on proposals for strengthening the coordination of mechanisms on the Commission on Science and Technology for Development within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on proposals for strengthening the coordination of mechanisms on the Commission on Science and Technology for Development within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development with the objective of promoting complementarity of activities within the United Nations system.[55]

[50] E/2000/88 (Part I).

[51] E/2000/19.

[52] E/2000/48.

[53] E/2000/49.

[54] E/1999/84 and Corr. 1.

[55] A/55/96-E/2000/84.

2000/302. Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 28 July 2000, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which the Assembly requested the establishment of an Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as Assembly resolutions 1958 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963, 2294 (XXII) of 11 December 1967, 36/121 D of 10 December 1981, 42/130 of 7 December 1987, 45/138 of 14 December 1990, 48/115 of 20 December 1993, 49/171 of 23 December 1994, 50/228 of 7 June 1996, 51/72 of 12 December 1998 and 54/143 of 17 December 1999, in which it provided for subsequent increases in the membership of the Executive Committee, took note of the request to enlarge the membership of the Executive Committee contained in the letter dated 11 July 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General[86] and recommended that the Assembly should take a decision at its fifty-fifth session on the question of enlarging the membership of the Executive Committee from fifty-seven to fifty-eight States.

[86] E/2000/92.

RESUMED SUBSTANTIVE SESSION OF 2000

2000/201. Elections to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council, nominations, appointments and confirmation of representatives on functional commissions

F[87]

Elections postponed from previous sessions

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 18 October 2000, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to postponed elections to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Council elected AUSTRIA for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2001.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of two members from African States, three members from Asian States and two members from Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2001.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

The Council elected HUNGARY for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2001.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of four members from African States, one member from Eastern European States and two members from Latin American and Caribbean States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2001.

PROGRAMME COORDINATING BOARD OF THE JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS/ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME

The Council elected BAHAMAS for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2001.

The Council postponed to a future session the election of one member from Western European and other States for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2001.

[87] For decisions 2000/201 A and B, see p. 67; for decision 2000/201 C, see p. 77; for decision 2000/201 D, see p. 79; and for decision 2000/201 E, see p. 84.

2000/303. Themes for the substantive session of 2001 of the Economic and Social Council

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 18 October 2000, the Economic and Social Council decided on the following themes for its substantive session of 2001:

High-level segment

"The role of the United Nations system in supporting the efforts of African countries to achieve sustainable development"

Coordination segment

"The role of the United Nations in promoting development, particularly with respect to access to and transfer of knowledge and technology, especially information and communication technologies, inter alia, through partnerships with relevant stakeholders, including the private sector".

2000/304. Dates for the fifth session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 18 October 2000, the Economic and Social Council decided that the fifth session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development should be held in Geneva from 21 to 25 May 2001.

2000/305. Dates for the thirty-fourth session of the Commission on Population and Development

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 18 October 2000, the Economic and Social Council decided that the thirty-fourth session of the Commission on Population and Development should be held from 2 to 6 April 2001.

2000/306. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 18 October 2000, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(*a*) To grant the following non-governmental organizations consultative status:

General consultative status

None

Special consultative status

Ahmedabad Women's Action Group
AIDS Information Switzerland
Alan Guttmacher Institute
American Psychological Association
Annai Educational Society

Arab Centre for the Independence of the Judiciary and the Legal Profession
Asia-Japan Women's Resource Centre
Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women
Asian Women in Cooperative Development Forum
Association tunisienne des droits de l'enfant
Child Welfare League of America
China Society for Promotion of the Guangcai Programme
Climate Institute
Development Promotion Group
Fonds E7 pour le développement énergétique durable
Fundación "8 de Marzo" para la Promoción de Mujeres y Jóvenes
Global Eco-Village Network
Institute for Environment and Development Studies
Institute of International Social Development
International HIV/AIDS Alliance
International Planned Parenthood Federation (South Asia Regional Office)
International Presentation Association
Islamic Centre (England)
Kenya Alliance for Advancement of Children
Mothers' Union
National Council of Women of Great Britain
Network of Human Development
Palestinian Centre for Human Rights
Peaceways
Radin Institute for Family Health Education and Promotion
Research Centre for Feminist Action
Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries
Union of Kuwaiti Women Associations
Voluntary Action Network India

Roster

Cherokee Nation of New Jersey
China Association of Women Entrepreneurs
Union internationale des journalistes et de la presse de langue française

(*b*) To reclassify one organization from special to general consultative status:

World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts

(*c*) Not to grant consultative status to the following five organizations:

Association pour la fondation Mohsen Hachtroudi
Enchanté répertoire de la tranquilité
Kazem Rajavi International Association for the Defence of Human Rights
North America Taiwanese Women's Association
Tamil Centre for Human Rights

(*d*) To close its consideration of the Council for the Defence of Human Rights and Freedom;

(*e*) That the applications of the following two organizations should be resubmitted to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations at a later stage since these organizations had not yet been in existence for the mandatory two years to qualify for consideration, as follows:

(i) Hague Appeal for Peace would resubmit its application to the Committee at its 2000 resumed session;

(ii) Dominicans for Justice and Peace would resubmit its application to the Committee at its 2001 regular session;

(*f*) That the non-governmental organization Safari Club International should reapply as the Safari Club International Foundation when it fulfils the mandatory two years of existence to qualify for consideration of consultative status.

2000/307. Suspension of consultative status of the International Council of the Associations for Peace in the Continents

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 18 October 2000, the Economic and Social Council decided to suspend, for a period of three years, the special consultative status of the International Council of the Associations for Peace in the Continents as of 28 July 2000 in accordance with paragraph 57 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996.

2000/308. Resumed 2000 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 18 October 2000, the Economic and Social Council decided to authorize the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to hold a resumed session from 15 to 26 January 2001, in order to complete the work of its 2000 session.

2000/309. Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2000 session and provisional agenda for the 2001 session of the Committee

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 18 October 2000, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on the first and second parts of its 2000 session[88] and approved the provisional agenda for the 2001 session of the Committee as set out below:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE 2001 SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Election of officers.

[88] E/2000/88 (Part I) and Add.1 and E/2000/88 (Part II) and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

3. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations:

(*a*) Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification deferred from the previous session of the Committee;

(*b*) New applications for consultative status and new requests for reclassification.

4. Review of the methods of work of the Committee: implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31, including the process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations, and Council decision 1995/304:

(*a*) Process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations;

(*b*) Consideration of organizations whose defining characteristics are not in strict conformity with the provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31;

(*c*) Strengthening of the Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the Secretariat;

(*d*) Other related matters.

5. Implementation of Economic and Social Council decision 1996/302.

6. Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in general and special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

7. Consideration of special reports.

8. Provisional agenda and documentation for the 2002 session of the Committee.

9. Adoption of the report of the Committee.

2000/310. Participation of non-governmental organizations in the forty-fifth session of the Commission on the Status of Women and the thirty-ninth session of the Commission for Social Development

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 18 October 2000, the Economic and Social Council, acting in conformity with the provisions of paragraph 53 of its resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996, and taking into account the fact that no further meetings of the Council were scheduled at which it would be possible to consider relevant recommendations of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, decided, on an exceptional basis and as an interim measure, to invite those non-governmental organizations accredited to the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly and/or the twenty-fourth special session of the Assembly to attend the forty-fifth session of the Commission on the Status of Women and the thirty-ninth session of the Commission for Social Development, provided that they had started the process of applying for consultative status in accordance with Council resolution 1996/31.

2000/311. Grave and massive violations of the human rights of the Palestinian people by Israel

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 22 November 2000, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution S-5/1 of 19 October 2000,[89] endorsed the Commission's decisions:

(*a*) To establish, on an urgent basis, a human rights inquiry commission, whose membership should be based on the principles of independence and objectivity, to gather and compile information on violations of human rights and acts that constituted grave breaches of international humanitarian law by the Israeli occupying Power in the occupied Palestinian territories and to provide the Commission with its conclusions and recommendations, with the aim of preventing the repetition of the recent human rights violations;

(*b*) To request the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to undertake an urgent visit to the occupied Palestinian territories to take stock of the violations of the human rights of the Palestinian people by the Israeli occupying Power, to facilitate the activities of the mechanisms of the Commission in implementation of the present decision, to keep the Commission informed of developments and to report to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session and, on an interim basis, to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session;

(*c*) To request the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, the Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons, the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, the Special Rapporteur on religious intolerance, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances to carry out immediate missions to the occupied Palestinian territories and to report the findings to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session and, on an interim basis, to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session.

[89] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 22* (E/2000/112), chap. II.

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